Mary hesitated.

"Why don't you take

up my request?" He

spoke with covert im-

"I am sure she wishes

self: and it will be cruel

But Dexter waved

his hand, and said,

"I wish to hear to

more from you, Miss

Pert! Go to Miss Lo-

ring, and tell her that

she will confer a favor

by seeing me this even-

apology but sickness."

Jessie was sitting as

Mary had left her, both

when that kind-hearted

"It's too much !" ex-

claimed the girl, as she

entered. "He must

see you, he says. I

well, and wished to

be excused. But no.

he must see you!-

Something's gone

wrong with him. He's

Jessie drew a long deep sigh.

"I wouldn't go one step, Miss Jessie, if I were

long and short of it. Punish him-he deserves

"I said yes. Only 'yes,' and no more."

"Why yes and no more ?" asked Miss Loring.

"D'ye think I was going to gratify him?"

"Mary!" There was reproof in the look and

voice of Miss Loring. "You must not speak so

"Well, I won't if it displeases you. But I

"You said yes to his question. What then,

"Oh, then he wanted to know who it was."

him,' said I. 'You let him in ?' said he. 'No.

the cook went to the door,' said I. You should

The girl obeyed, and Jessie, after the struggle

of a few moments with her feelings, went

down to the parlor in which Mr. Dexter awaited

"I am sorry to learn that you are not well

tais evening," said the young man, as he ad-

vanced across the room, with his eyes fixed in-

tently on the face of his betrothed. She tried

to smile, and receive him with her usual kind-

ness of manner. But this was impossible. She

"What ails you? Has anything happened?"

Jessie had not yet trusted her lips with

words. The tones of Dexter evinced some fret-

"I am not very well," she said, partly turning

away her face that she might avoid the searching

Dexter took her hand and led her to a sofa.

cently for self-possession.

" Must see him! Did he say must?"

There was rebellion in Jessie's voice.

and meant it, which is all the same."

"Why ! And what did you answer ?"

ng at her face in a mirror.

" Well ?"

of Mr. Dexter.'

Mary !"

" No."

didn't know."

not going down?"

" Well ?"

was downright mad with him."

" Did you tell him?"

you must see him to-night."

to drag her down."

patience.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858.

street a moment after-

"I would endure years of misery to save you from a moment's pain!" was quickly replied. And it is in the hope of being able to call down Heaven's choicest blessings on your head, that He strode away from

> Miss Loring made no sign; only her eye-lids drooped slowly, until the bright orbs beneath her colorless cheeks.

Leon Dexter was not wrong in his suspicions. It was Hendrickson who visited Miss Loring on the evening of his interview with Mrs. Denison. The young man had striven. with all the power he possessed, to overcome his fruitless passionbut striven in vain .-The image of Miss Lointo his heart, and become ineffaceable. The impression she had different from that you-" made by any woman he had yet chanced to

ferred him to the man who was about to sacrifice her at the marriage altar, he no longer

doubted. "Is it right to permit this sacrifice f" The question had thrust itself upon him for days and weeks. "Leon Dexter cannot fill the desire of her heart." Thus he talked with himself. "She does not love; and to such a woman a marriage unblessed by love must be a condition worse than death. No-no! It shall not be! Steadily she is moving on, nerved by a false sense of honor; and unless some one comes to the reseue, the fatal vow will be made that seals the doom of her happiness and mine. It must not rescuer? She loves me! Eyes, lips, counte- the power to unlock its treasures of affection nance, tones, gesturez, all have been my witnesses. Only an hour too late! Too late! No speak solemnly—not vainly. And your sons -no! I will not believe the words!

yet be mine!" It was in this spirit, and under the pressure of such feelings, that Paul Hendrickson visited Jessie Loring on the night Dexter saw him enter the house. The interview was not a very long one, as the reader knows. He sent up his card, and Miss Loring returned for answer, that she would see him in a few moments. Full five minutes elapsed before she left her room. It had taken her nearly all that time to school her agitated feelings; for, on seeing his name, her heart had leaped with an irrepressible impulse. She looked down into her heart, and questioned as to the meaning of this disturbance. The response was clear. Paul Hendrickson was more

"He should have spared me an interview. alone," she said to herself. "Better for both of

This was her state of feeling, when, after repressing, as far as possible, every unruly emotion, she left her room and took her way down

"Is not this imprudent?" The mental question arrested the footsteps of Miss Loring, ere she had proceeded five paces from the door of

"Is not what imprudent?" was answered back in her thoughts.

"Miss Loring!" There was too much feeling

in Hendrickson's manner. But its repression, under the circumstances, was impossible.

"Mr. Hendrickson!" The voice of Miss

Their hands met. They looked into each mutual embarrasament.

"You are almost a stranger," said Jessie sonscious that any remark was better, under the circumstances, than silence.

was on her bosom! She felt an impending sense of danger, but lacked the resolve to flee. "Miss Loring," said Hendrickson, his un steady voice betraying his inward agitation,

when I last saw you-" "Sir!" There was a sudden sterances in the roung girl's voice, and a glance of warning in

from his purpose. "It is not too late, Jessie Loring!" He spoke

with eagerness. She made a motion as if about to rise, but he

said in a tone that restrained her.

She grew very pale; but looked at him steadily.

So unexpected were his intimations-so imperative his manner, that she was, in a degree, bereft for the time of will.

wards. "Mr. Dexter! and in tones that were cold as an icicle!"

the house of Mrs. Loring, but little comforted by his interview with Jessie, and with the fiend Jealousy a permanent guest in his heart.

CHAPTER X.

meet, and he felt that,

went so far as to intimate a disingenuous spirit | bound up together. That, in her heart, she pre-

to her than any living man! ne not to meet "

stairs.

her chamber.

"What folly is this!" she said, in self-rebuke,

and passed onward.

Loring betraved far more of inward disturbance than she wished to appear.

other's eyes-then stood for some moments in

Hendrickson still held her hand, and still gazed nto her eyes. The ardor of his glances reminded er of duty and of danger. Her hand disenraged itself from his-her eyes fell to the floordeep crimson suffused her countenance. They seated themselves—she on the sefa, and he on a chair drawn close beside, or rather nearly in front of her. How heavily beat the maiden's heart! What a pressure, almost to suffocation,

her eve. But the visitor was not to be driven

"No. Miss Loring! You must hear what I

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I am here to-night. Let me, then, speak without reserve. Will you hear me ?"

were hidden, and the dark lashes lay softly on "There is one thing, Miss Loring," he began, "known to yourself and me alone. It is our secret. Nay!-do not go! Let me say on now,

and I will ever after hold my peace. If this marriage contract, so unwisely made, is not broken, two lives will be made wretched-yours and mine. You do not love Mr. Dexter! You cannot love him! That were as impossible as for light to be enamored of dark-"

"I will not hear you!" exclaimed Miss Loring, starting to her feet. But Hendrickson caught her hand and restrained her by force.

"You must hear me!" he answered, passion-

" I dare not!"

"This once! I must speak now, and you must hear! God has given you freedom of thought and freedom of will. Let both come into their ring had burned itself true activity. The holiest things of your life demand this, Miss Loring. Sit down and be calm again, and let us talk calmly. I will repress all excitement, and speak with reason. made upon him was You shall hearken and decide: There-I thank

Jessie had resumed her seat.

"We have read each others' hearts. Miss Loring," Hendrickson went on. His voice had regained its firmness, and he spoke in low, deep, emphatic tones. "I, at least, have read yours, and you know mine. Against your own convictions, and your own feelings, you have been coerced into an engagement of marriage with a man you do not, and never can, love as a wife should love a husband. Consummate that engagement, and years of wretchedness lie before you. I say nothing of Mr. Dexter as regards honor, probity, and good feeling. I believe himto be a man of high integrity. His character before the world is blameless—his position one to be envied. But you do not love him-you cannot love him. Nay !- it is idle to repel the assertion. I have looked down too deeply inteyour heart. I know how its pulses beat, Jessie -shall not be! Who so fitting as I to be her Loring! There is only one living man who has echoes the truth of my words. It is not yet too

late!" "You should not have said this, Mr. Hendrickson!" Jessie resolutely disengaged the hand he had taken and was clasping with almost a vice-like pressure, and arose to her feet. He did not rise, but sat looking up into her pale, suffering face, with the light of hope, which for

a moment had flushed his own, fast decaying. "You should not have said this, Mr. Hendrickson!" she repeated, in a steadier voice. "It is too late, and only makes my tesk the harder-my burden heavier. But, God helping me, I will walk forward in the right path, though

my feet be lacerated at every step." "Is it a right path, Miss Loring? I declare it to be the wrong path!" said Hendrickson.

"Let God and my own conscience judge!"

was firmly answered. "And now, sir, leave me Oh, leave me!"

"And you are resolute ?"

"I am! God being my helper, I will go forward in the path of duty. When I faint and fall by the way through weakness, the trial will

"Friends, wealth, social attractions-all that the world can give will be yours. But my way must be lonely-my heart desolate. I shall

"Go, sir!" Miss Loring's voice was imperative, and there was a flash like indignation in her eyes. "Go, sir!" she repeated. "This is

unmanly! The last sentence stung Mr. Hendrickson, and he arose quickly. Miss Loring, who saw the

effect of her words, threw up, with a woman's quick instinct, this further barrier between "I marvel, sir, knowing, as you do, the sacred

obligations under which I rest, that you should have dared utter language such as my ears have been compelled to hear this night! I take it as no compliment, sir."

The young man attempted to speak; but with sternness of manner that sent a chill to his heart, she motioned him to be silent, and went

repeat what I cannot but regard as dis-"

"Let this, sir, be the last time you venture to

Dishonorable was the word on her lips, but she suddenly checked herself. She could not say that to him.

Waking or sleeping, alone or in society, for weeks, menths and years afterwards, the image of that young man's despairing face, as she saw it then, was ever before her.

"Insult! Dishonor!" he said, as if speak-

ing to himself. "I could die for her-but not that !- not that !" And without a parting glance or a parting,

word. Paul Hendrickson turned from the woman who was destined to influence his whole life, and left her alone in his bewilderment and wretchedness. It is difficult to say on which heart the heaviest pressure fell, or which life was most hopeless. It is alleged that only men die of broken hearts-that women can bear the crushing heel of disappointment, live on and encet bear the most.

Original Novelet.

JESSIE LORING:

to be excused to-night," persisted the girl -HE HAND BUT NOT THE HEART. She's not at all her-

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Ratered according to Act of Congress, in the year sharply, 1838, by T. S. Arthur, in the Clerk's Office of the

District Court for the Eastern District of Penn.]

CHAPTER IX. Mrs. Denison's fears were prophetic. Evil, t good, came of her well meant efforts to pre- ing. I can receive no at the coming sacrifice. Instead of awakengenerous impulses in the mind of Leon Dexr, only anger and jealousy were aroused; and as they gained strength, love withdrew itself, for hands covering her face. we could not breathe the same atmosphere. The belief that Hendrickson was the man to creature returned. whom Mrs. Denison referred, was fully confirmed by this fact. He had resolved to see Miss Loring that very eventog, and was only a short distance from her home, and in sight of the door. when he saw a man ascend the steps and ring. told him you wasn't He stopped and waited. A servant came to the or and the caller entered. For a time, the nestion was revolved as to whether he should

llow, or not. "It is Hendrickson. I'll wager my life on "-he muttered, grinding his teeth together. There is a cursed plot on foot, and this insinuaing, saintly Mrs. Denison, is one of the plotters! My very blood is seething at the thought. Shall go in now, and confront him at his devilish

"It were better not," he said, after a brief ruggle with his feelings. "I am too excited, and cannot answer for myself. A false step now

might ruin all. First, let me cage my singing it." He strode onwards and passed the house of frs. Loring with rapid steps. There was a ight in the parlor, and he heard the sound of ices. Ten minutes after, he returned—the light was there still; but though he went by

slowly, with noiseless footsteps-listening-not murmur reached his care. "He is there, a subtle tempter, whispering may speaking in his heart. "Madness!" he ejaculated, and strode up the marble steps, Grasping the bell, he resolved to enter. But something held back his hand, and another voice

eaid-"Wait! Wait! A single error now were Slowly he descended, his ear bent to the winows, listening-slowly, still listening, he moved onwards again; his whole being convulsed in a stronger conflict of passion than he had ever

known-reason at fault and perception blind-A full half bour had elapsed, when Dexter reappeared. He was in a calmer frame of mind. Reason was less at fault, and perception clearer.

He felt relieved, yet disappointed.

the appearance of Jessie.

passage near the door. He arose, and stood ex-

her this evening f" "Excuse her:" Mr. Dexter could not veil

cused, Mary ?" "I don't know, sir. She didn't say."

" Is she sick ?"

"I dont know, sir. But she was crying when I went into her room.

"Yes, sir; and she cries a great deal, all alone the tact of her sex, took it upon herself to throw a little cold water over his ardor. It may be

"What does she cry about, Mary ?" "Dear knows, sir! I often wonder to see it and she so soon to be married. It doesn't look just natural. There's something wrong."

"Wrong? How wrong, Mary?" "That's just what I've asked myself over and over again," replied the girl. "She had a visitor here to-night," said Dexter, after a moment or two. He tried to speak indifferently; but the quick perception of Mary

detected the covert interest in his tones.

"Yes." A single cold monosyllable was her "Who was it !"

" 'Deed I don't know air "

"I didn't see him, sir," answered Mary.

"You let him in !"

"Was it a stranger !"

"No, sir. The cook went to the door " Dexter bit his lips with disappointment.

His purpose was to go in now, confront Jessie and Mr. Hendrickson, and act from that point anward as the nature of the case might suggest. He glanced at the parlor windows. There was no light there now. The visitor had departed.

"Is Miss Loring at home?" he asked of the

"Yes, sir." And he entered. The lights. which were burning low in the parlors, were raised, and Dexter ant down there and awaited

How should be meet her? With the warmth of a lover, or the distance of a mere acquaint ance? Would it be wise to speak of his interview with Mrs. Denison, or let that subject pass antouched by even the remotest allusion? Mr. Dexter was still in debate, when he heard some one descending the stairs. Steps were in the

pectant.
"Miss Loring says, will you please excuse

his surprise. "Why does she wish to be ex-

"I don't think she is very well. Something had been profoundly disturbed, and that too reion't right with her, poor child !" "What isn't right with her?"

"Orying?" there by herself, sir," added Mary, who had her own reasons for believing that Dexter was scrutiny of his eyes. not really the heart-choice of Jessie-and with They sat down, side by side, in silence-ice be-

tween them. that she hoped to give it a thorough chill. "Have you been indisposed all day ?" inquired Dexter. "I have not been very well for some time." was answered in a husky voice, and in a manner that he thought evasive.

> Again there was silence. "I called to see Mrs. Decison this evening." said Dexter: and then waited almost breathlessly for a response, looking at Jessie stealthily to note the effect of his words.

" Did you !" There was scarcely a sign of interest in her

Dexter gained nothing by this advance. "What do you think of her?" he added, after

"Yes. You have met her, I believe!"

"Have you seen her recently !"

" A few times "

THE UNWELCOME SUMMONS. all out of sorts, and spoke as if he'd take not discover by Jessie's manner that she had he assumed a more animated exterior, "she in some mysterious way, their destinies were any special interest in Mrs. Denison. This was my head off. He really frightened me!" some relief; for it removed the impression in you!"

"I don't admire her a great deal," he said, with an air of indifference. "She's a little you. I'd like to see the man who dared order too prying and curious; and, I'm afraid, likes to me down in this style! He's jealous; that's the "Ah! I thought her particularly free from

that vice." " Jealous, Mary ?" Miss Loring turned to the "I had that impression also. But my interview this evening gave me a different estimate of test suspicion of losing its object, brings smartgirl with a startled look. "Why do you say her character." "Oh, he asked me if you hadn't a visitor to-" Did you come from Mrs. Denison's directly here?" asked Jessie in a changed tone, as if

> some thought of more than common interest had flitted through her mind. This change Dexter did not fail to observe. "I did," was his answer. pressing desire to see me this evening has grown out of something you heard from the lips of

> Mrs. Denison. Am I right in this conclusion? Dexter was not quite prepared for this. After slight hesitation he answered-" Partly so."

> The cold, indifferent manner of Jessie Loring passed away directly. "If you have anything to communicate, as of

course you have, say on, Mr. Dexter." As little prepared was he for this; and quite as little for the almost stately air with which "I wasn't going to gratify him; and I said that Jessie drew up her slight form, returning his glances with so steady a gaze that his eyes fell.

" 'Was it a stranger?' said be. 'I didn't see Leon Dexter had neither the manliness nor the courage to speak. "Did Mrs. Denison introduce my name?"

have seen him then. He was baffled. Then asked Jessie, seeing that her lover had failed to looking almost savage, he bid me tell you that answer. There was not a quiver in her voice, nor the slightest failing in her eyes.

"Yes; casually." Dexter spoke with eva-"Well, no, not just that word. But he looked "What did she say ?" "Nothing but what was good," said Dexter. "Then he doesn't know who called to see

"Not for all he got from me, miss. But you're as if there had been a case of slander." She said something in connexion with my "Yes, Mary, I will see him as he desires. name," Jessie answered firmly, "that disturbed to and say that I will join him in a few miyou. Now, as you have disclosed so much, I

must know all." "I have made no disclosure." Dexter seemed annoved.

"You said that you were at Mrs. Denison's." "And said it with a meaning. I noticed both tone and manner. You came directly here, according to your own admission, and asked for me. I am not well, and desired to be excused. But you would take no excuse. Your manner to the servant was not only disturbed, but imperative. To me it is constrained, and altogether different from anything I have hitherto noticed. So much is disclosed. Now I wish you to go on and tell the whole story. Then we shall under-

stand each other. What has Mrs. Denison said about me that has so ruffled your feelings ?' There was no retreat for the perplexed young man. He must go forward in some pathstraight or tortuous-manly or evasive. There was too much apparent risk in the former; and so he chose the latter. All at once his exterior

changed. The clouded brow put on a sunny 'Forgive me, dear Jessie !" he said with ardor. and a restored tenderness of manner. "True love has ever a touch of jealousy; and something that Mrs. Denison intimated aroused that darker passion. But the shadowed hour has passed, and I am in the clear sunlight again." He raised her hand to his lips, and kissed it

with fervor.

tone less imperative. "What I now see to be false," said Dexter. "I was disturbed, because I imagined intrigue, and a purpose to rob me of something I prize more dearly than life-the love of my Jessie." "Intrigue!" was answered. "You fill me

with surprise. " Mrs. Denison, if I understand

"What did she intimate !" asked Miss Lo-

ring. Her manner was less excited, and her

"If I must I must," she said, rising and look- | that there was an understanding between them. "In me!" Miss Loring's surprise was natu-

ral. "Disingenuousness!" "That word is not the true one," said Dexter. "What she said meant something more." " What ?" "That you were-but I will not pain your

ears, darling! Forgive my foolish indignation. Love with me is so vital a thing, that the remoing pain. You are all the world to me. Jessie. and the intimation-"

" Of what, Leon ?" He had left the sentence unfinished. Dexter was holding one of her hands. She did not attempt to withdraw it.

"That you were false to me!" The words caused Miss Loring to s her feet. Bright spots burned on her cheeks,

and her eves flashed. "False to you! What did she mean by such words ?" was demanded. "It was the entering wedge of suspicion." said Dexter. "But the trick has failed. My heart tells me that you are the soul of honor. If I was disturbed, is that a cause of wonder?-Would not such an allegation against me have disturbed you? It would! But that your heart is pure and true as an angel's, I best know of all the living. Dear Jessie !" and he laid a kiss upon her burning cheek, "I shall never cease to

blame myself for the part I have played this The hour and the opportunity had come. But evening. Had I loved you less I had been

"False in what way?" asked Miss Loring, unsatisfied with so vague an answer. "False to your vows, of course. What else

could she mean ?" " Did she say that ?" "No-of course not. But she conveyed the

meaning as clearly as if she had uttered the plainest language." "What were her words?" asked Miss Lo-"Nothing but what was good, said 1984 ring now trying to assume his wonted pleasant exgreat caution, keeping remote, as to words, from the matter first in her thought, yet filling

my mind with vague distrust, or firing it with jealousy at every sentence." "Can you fix a single clear remark-some

thing that I can repeat ?" "Not one. The whole interview impresses me like a dream. Only the disturbance remains. But let it pass as a dream, darling-a nightmare created by some spirit of evil. A single glance into your dear face and loving eyes rebukes my folly and accuses me of wrong. We are all the world to each other, and no shadow even shall come again between our souls

Jessie resumed her seat and questioned no

farther. Was she satisfied with the explana-

tion ! Of course not. But her lover was adroit,

and happiness."

and she became passive. "You cannot wonder now," he said, "that I was so anxious to see you this evening. I might have spared you this interview, and it would have been better, perhaps, if I had done so. But excited lovers are not always the most reasonsble beings in the world. I could not have slept to-night Now I shall find the sweetest slumber that has yet refreshed my spirit-and may your sleep, dearest, be gentle as the sleep of flowers ! I will leave you now, for I remember that you are far from being well this evening. It will grieve me to think that my untimely intrusion and this disturbing hour may increase the pain you sufer or rob you of a moment's repose .-Good-night, love !" and he kissed her tenderly. "Good-right, precious one!" he added. "May

watches and bring you to a glorious morning!" He left her, and moved towards the door; yet ingered for his mind was not wholly at ease in regard to the state of Jessie's feelings. She had not repelled him in any way-but his ardent words and acts were too passively received. She was standing where he had parted from her, with her eyes upon the floor. " Jeenie !"

angels be your companions through the dark

have to say to-night.'

dure, while men fall by the way, and perish in the strife of passion. It may be so. We know not. In the present case the harder lot was on Miss Loring. If she bore or pain with less o exterior token, it is no argument in favor of the lighter suffering. The patiently enduring often-(TO BE CONTINUED.)

her, is incapable of anything so dishonorable." She looked up. "I don't know." Mr. Dexter spoke with the "Good-night, dear!" "You should have spared me this, Mr. Henmanner of one in doubt, and as if questioning "Good-night, Mr. Dexter." "She is a lady of fine social qualities and sudrickson," she answered, sadly, and with a gen-"Will you say to Miss Loring that I wish to "Mr. Dexter!" The young man repeated the perior worth." his own thoughts. "She has filled my mind words between his teeth, as he passed into the | the rebuke in her tones. see her particularly, to-night." with dark suspicions. "Why, Jessie!" and Again the vonne

-: somon sopun soludured

the following synopsis, which we quote from the The sum of all his investigations is ouns of T best conducted sugar plantations in Louisiana. respond, Mr. Lovering says, with that of the this deficiency, the yield would very nearly corleast ten per cent. may be imputed. Granting to which cause a deficiency in the yield of at soling and development of the sugar in the juice, the last was an unfavorable season for the ripenness of the spring, and the continued wet weather, blee bus seemestal off of gniwe tadt si neisserq ment of which he thinks it capable. His imof industry to the full and profitable developthe Southern also, in the pursuit of this branch Northern and Middle States, and perhaps of of the part of the agriculturalists of the thinks that his experiments justify renewed ofof molasses from 1,846 gullons of Juice. He aumbers, 1,426 pounds of sugar and 74 gallons cance of ordinary growth, would be, in round Lovering that the probable yield of an acre of pounds molasses. The result convinced Mr 254 pounds of sugar were obtained, and 134 and some brown. From the second experiment of different qualities was produced, some white bolor. From the other six experiments, sugar Melada" obtained from Cuba, but of darker pretty good erop of soft crystals, similar to the aue for four days longer, when it produced a out result. It was then placed over a warm thick, viscid mass, which stood six days with-F. The product was an unpromising, dark, rified with eggs, and boiled down to 240 degrees by adding milk of lime; the juice was then claof juice, in which the free acid was neutralized times through the rollers, and yielded 34 gallons made with 30 canes. They were passed three the ground. The first practical experiment was the stay-roots richer in juice than those nearer canes, which proved the second joints above preceded by a polariacopic observation of two Seven experiments were made. They were

".eoini eds ansana to contenn the juice." gallons capacity, a ladle, some tin pans, bowls ed from the kitchen, viz.: a copper kettle of 10 polariscope. All the other utensils were obtain-Вевителя Реве-Вітор от виссраготобет, воб of an elongated pudding-bag; a thermometer, made of common bed-ticking, in the shope stating ivery black or animal earbon; two filters turned by hazd-a few augar moulds and pote a spout to eatch and collect the juice, and a crank long, set in a frame 1 of an inch apart, with of iron rollers, 7 inches dismeter and 12 inches the experiments were the following: --. A pair The apparatus and utensils for conducting

",1901 PL 01 rapidly and evenly, and attained the height of 12 Werg II . Ileati to ears eats of field medt saw II with the hand hoe, as in the case of Indian corn. dos-larrow through it twice, a man following moved. During the month of June I passed the about 18 inches in height I had the suckers retle over 7 inches apart. When the cause were which, on taking off the crop, proved to be a littended to be 6 inches apart in the rows, but sore. The rows 4 feet apart, and the plants inseasons, 50 to 60 bushels Indian of corn to the good quality, such as would yield, in ordinary "I planted about half an acre, on upland of 10th of May," says Mr. Lovering aO"

vantages which would not occur in large operasmall quantities of the plant, under many disad-On the contrary, he says, they were made upon cultivation or the development of its properties ordinary production of the cane, either as to its suthor states, without any attempt at an extra-The experiments referred to were pursued, the producing plant, in the neighborhood of this city. with the view of determining its value as a sugarbeervations upon the Chinese Sugar Cane, made a detailed account of certain experiments and tation is eminently that of a practical man, gives sive sugar refinery in this city, and whose repu-S. Lovering, the well known head of an exten-A pamphlet recently published by Mr. Joseph

SUGAR PROM THE CHINESE CANE. heartily) over the whole barrel ?" Franklin's idea, and "say grace (none the less like. Will they therefore allow us to carry out our space than probably they themselves would to thank them in detail would consume more of that the number of such friends is so great, that THE POST. We see pleased to be able to say

subscriptions and make collections for THY States. Mr. Chalfant is authorized to receive Chalfant as a travelling agent for the Western MOTICE.-We have appointed Mr. John E.

renewing the old and getting up new clubs for

friends, in various sections, for their efforts in

THANKS -Our thanks are due to many kind

Respectally declined: -- "The Sea-King;" "The Australian Fountain;" "Old Nan, etc;" "A Buffalo TO CORRESPONDENTS.

natters of general interest, are preferred. For rates, see medium for advertisaments, owing to its great eircula-tion, and the fact that only a limited number are given. ADVERTISEMENTS.-THE POST is an admirable

undertake to return rejected communications. If the article is worth preserving, it is generally worth making REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS.-We come

early as possible, our rule being "First some, first Paper, those wishing back numbers had better apply as however, to the great and merceasing demand for the ed at the office, or of any energetic Newsdeeler. Owing, Back numbers of THE POST can generally be obtain men of the family may all find in its ample pages some thing adapted to their peculiar liking.

the young and the old, the ladies and gentle-THE POST, if will be noticed, has something for

elption than any other Literacy Wookly in the Union THE POST is believed to have a larger country sub-

The subscription price of THE POST is \$2 a year a defense - of the city by Cartestand a the city by Cartestand a series -

Expressly for It, and it alone. It is not a mere Reprint of a Daily Paper. all the Contents of THE POST are set up

Sall, 22 Tanural, Tauveral, Januardaling

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

night, 'ear. There is so trest in this neighborbood, and the westher is as mild as in May. The
trees are budding and vegetation generally commences Tononto.-Warm; wind cost; a little frost last

> full of ice, and persons crossed over yes-terday at Longuelll. On the 8th inst-three men crossed the 8t, Lawrence river on the ice—the first time that it has been on the ice—the first time that it has been MONTREAL, (C. W.)-Clear and fine; river FON DU LAC, (Wis.)-Clear; SPRINGERED. (III.)—Clear and cool;
>
> JAKESTILL, (Wis.)—Pleasant;
>
> CARRAGO (III.)—Cloudy;
>
> BURLINGTON, (lowa.)—Clear;
>
> JALWAGKER, (lowa.)—Clear;
>
> JALWAGKER, (lowa.)—Clear;
>
> PRAIRER DU CHEEN —Cool and hazy;
>
> PORTAGE CITY—Clear and calm;
>
> PORTAGE CITY—Clear and calm; Columbus, (O.)—Clear;
> Bresorr—Slightly bary;
> St. Louis —Clear and pleasant;
> Fully—Clear and pleasant;
> Fully—Clear and mild;
> Cuttage —Clear and mild; Tolerdo, (O.)—Cloudy; thermometer Prissure.—Plarasure.—Pleasant and clear; Burralo.—Clear and mild—wind east; collerants, (G.y.—Varm and bary; Collerants, (C.)—Clear; Derrent.—Slightly bary:

geniality of the season :had this month,) will give an idea of the genera on the lath (a cooler day than many we have lowing reports (by telegraph) of the weather on Christmas day with the door open. The folcomber was delightful, and that they are dinner friend in Southern Minnesota, writes that De From all quarters comes the same story. A used up yet, though its back may be broken. must not suppose that the winter is entirely tensely cold "spell" followed. Therefore we 17th of February of that year, however, an inniles to swim in the Delaware river. On the the shade at noon, and it was common for juvetime the mercury often stood at 70 degrees in rage temperature was 44 degrees. At that had such a January since 1790, when the avebody. The weather-wise say that we have not to be the winter-so far is disappointing every THE WINTER -The winter-or what ought

terfered" with, and that right speedily. fices, we doubt whether they would not be " inthe United States, by instituting human sacricial a constitutional right to worship God in doubtedly-but if a company of heathen should Freedom of conscience" is a sacred right, unwhat is their " peculiar mode of serving God." It strikes us that considerable depends upon

territory to interfere. nor the disposition of its representatives in this which it is not the province of the Government cred rights guaranteed by the Constitution, with your own peculiar mode of serving God are sadence. Freedom of conscience and the use of administration, I hope to command your confimities, and by the exercise of a just and firm I come among you with no prejudices or en-

nor Cumming's recent Proclamation to the peo-We notice the following paragraph in Gover-

against the sending of reinforcements to Colstory. Perhaps it is simply designed to operate Possessions. This seems to us a very unlikely City in the Spring, and emigrate to the British the Mormons are determined to burn Salt Lake It is generally believed at Fort Bridger, that course, that the circumstances justified it.

such an indignant refusal, but we infer, of errand. We cannot understand the wisdom of any messenger from the same quarter on a like them with this very necessary article, but Col. Brigham Young had politicly offered to furnish entirely wanting, but was on its way to them. army. Food is deficient, though they have thousand teamsters and other attachés of the a tuoda orew etaited that there were about a They were in excellent bealth, and numbered

Black's Fork and Henry's Fork, with plenty troops to be very comfortably situated on December 1st, represent the United States

The last accounts from Utah, which are to THE ARMY OF UTAH.

tire practicability and profitableness. ter as Mr. Lovering is given in favor of its enthat the evidence of so competent an experimenthe Chinese cane, we are none the less pleased to the ability of our farmers to make sugar out of been among those who have doubted beretofor In conclusion we may say, that while we have Mr. Lovering upon this and kindred points.

true this may be. We should like to hear from boiled sufficiently long—but we know not how seen it stated that the juice generally was not syrup. But this is genuine molasses. We have and raw; more like, as we suppose, the natural us by other experimenters, tasted rather green vious specimens that were kindly furnish used to call "sugar bouse." Two prew tanw mort elekinguishable from what w generally receive. The molasses is also very nore careful treatment than the common sugars granulated, which is probably the result of a that these seem to be cleaner and rather better and the product of the common cane—except they are. We see no difference between them depend that these sugars are just what we say ommon vice of exaggeration, our readers may very clean. As we are not much given to the and unrefined, are excellent articles. All are care to use in coffee. The white, both refined The worst of these is as good an article as we white augar. Another is a refined, lump augai cle. One specimen is a light brown. Another is a granulated, and, we should say, an excellent articourse of these experiments. The sugar is well mens of the sugar and molasses produced in the We are indebted to Mr. Lovering for speci-

than to make a kettle of good apple-butter." as to make a pot of good mush and much easier easy to make good sugar from the Chinese cane "With these conditions secured, it is about as being the best.

ele without ecorching - shallow evaporators "7th. That the concentration, or boiling down, sifter clarification, should be as rapid as possito produce a perfect clarification, which is high stant and prolonged skimming will be required surpose; in the latter case, however, more con good, and the milk of lime alone will answer the small experiments, on account of their conve-nience, bullock's blood, if it can be had, is equally

ance of good brandy. "6tb. That although eggs were used in these feet as possible by the time the density reaches clay. That the clarification should be as per-

nodiw bas ylenousitaes becove bluode secon " 4th. That when the juice is obtained the ndition, it will probably keep anchanged for oidenoral mont ati ni nodw blest sut in bestood " and, I am trease, or even hard necessary, does not injure the just that warm led injure the liter the frost and hard freezing, does injure them very materially, and reduces both quantity and quality.

"Sad. That it the case is out and housed, or

when most if not all the seeds are ripe, and after several fractions of the tenter falls to the formporature falls to 29, no 30 dec 7

upon the poles of truth.—Lord Becon. move in charity, rest in Providence, and lief of truth, which is the enjoying of it-is the truth, which is the presence of it-and the belo sabdword odf-ti lo gaioow to gaidam-svol teacheth that the inquiry of truth, which is the Truth, which only doth judge itself,

time might turn cerves \$90; the Ciera, pou, nut me outin, for

with kindness even in her most violent proceed complied with in her excesses, and to be treated your country is to be honored and revered, to be ther, or all the relations of these together; that before God and man, than either father or momore considerable and more worthy of respect Do you not know that your country in

offender, \$230, or ten of as can be found

Die and be turned into a lute! And by thy music stricken mute, Entranced, and lost confusedly; Then melted down, there let me lie As blessed souls can't hear too much To drink in notes and numbers such I'll wish I might turn all to ear, Wurn I thy singing next shall bear,

Blanchard & Lea, Philada. SCIENCES, for January, may be had of Mener THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL Peterson,) we have before noticed. DUMAS' COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO, (T. I.

this exciting parable. conveyed to the youthful mind under cover of deal of knowledge of natural history is of course that it makes the brain dizzy to realize. A great best style, and is full of wonders and dangers eight to eighty. It is done in Captain Reid's tains, and will entertain boys of all ages from young botanists among the Himmelays mounson, Phila.,) is a story of the adventures of some REID, (Ticknor & Fields, Boston, T. B. Peter-THE PLANT HUNTERS, by CAPTAIN MAYNE

phrase, "We told yeu so!" dictions have been fulfilled, utter that well-worn desty, we should, like other prophets whose prepeople really love it. If it were not for our mopay, and therefore is gone to Cube, where the open, we suppose they pay-but opera does not As all other places of amusement are kept

in the world could afford to be so liberal from an extra issue of treasury drafts; for no manager pristion from Government for that purpose, and into effect, you had better first obtain an appro open every night in the week is to be earried

anod edt guiqeed do noitseggus bliw thou ll all of which have met with a similar fate. tempts have been made to keep the house open resulted in a heavy toes. Since then, other ateason of twelve nights had been made, which place. This was not done until an experimental sylvania Fives," till a change for the better takes tions to a market beyond the reach of " Penncompelled him, reluctantly, to send his attracing nature; but the recent calamitous crisis has sent season were of the most liberal and deserv-His (the Manager's) arrangements for the pre-

who seems to know, however, writes:-Editors are asking-"Have we an Opera opera has already come—and gone—with them. The Winter months have again come

would be "von grand success." cried aloud that the opera could, should, and and our city contemporaries, almost universally, articles gave great offence in certain quarters-"love" of the opera to be, to a very great desuch "domestic institution;" believing the that we doubted the permanent success of any PosT about a year ago. They will remember reference to the opera that appeared in THE (from the size of the collection of any arresterner)

Our readers will remember some articles in THE OPERA.

to do a good deal better. of its defeat, was that the House has resolved to the House by a tie vote. We hope the reason Bill appropriating \$11,000 bas been defeated in - Since the above was written, the Senate

tion is right, our present action, or want of aclarge does by its Executive. If the latter acby our Executive somewhat as the Union at make money out of the office-and we shall act cessary requirements of his position-not to which will enable the Governor to meet the nein its midst. Then raise the salary to a sum grounds) and a commodious mansion le erected de not sufficient room in the beautiful Capito

ersed lot could probably be purchased (if there For twenty or thirty thousand dollars, a goo which the position entails, among many. something on such occasions, was to give ofsome charitable or other object. Not to give made to the Governor for his contribution to scarcely a day passed that application was not told, when at Harrisburg last summer, that economically as the position allowed. We were tered it-and yet he has lived, it is believed, as goes out of his office a poorer man than he enmeans are small. Gov. Pollock, it is stated, abilities are great, but whose accumulated out from the office that large class of men whose important office. A low salary tends to shut the character and abilities required for such an dirw starmensumes of a salary commensurate with we think that both justice and sound policy en--why not the Governor of Pennsylvania? And with a residence-and who has ever denied it? in their usual splendor above their heads. Some the United States may properly be furnished the use of our Executive. If the President of spot, surrounded by trees and shrubbery, for modious mansion being erected, in a healthy

For our own part, we are in favor of a comshakes me, shakes the Commonwealth;" and if "Jim, I don't care for myself; but whoever try once said, when rather roughly handled,continually in hot water. A constable up coun might have a natural tendency to keep the State "sbake" off the cares of office, the after "fever" desirable occasionally for the Governor to its residents were liable-and though it may be Lauman), because of the chills and fever to which to have been sold by a former owner (Mr. G. sent proprietor. In addition, the bouse is said bere somewhere between the State and the prethe usual beary legislative commission will adbeyond its value, that there is reason to believ that the sum to be appropriated is so muc find novo omes bas-esequeq edt tol liams which it is intended to purchase as entirely totern written from that city, describe the he sidence for the Governor in Harrisburg. Let-House, appropriatiog \$11,000 to purchase a re-Senate of this Seate, and will probably pass the It will be noticed that a bill has

MOISHAM EVITUDEAS. NA

have hitherto taken place in our little "Uni- I stone up over ile grave. of course, at all the Universal Exhibitions that is a beaven upon earth to have a man's mind | rel productions take the great medal, as a matter sovereign good of buman nature. Certainly it gardening," Constantine, of this city, whose the day by the great rival of Dame Mature in her the neck, sent home to a customer the other shades, with delicate sprays drooping over affair, principally of roses of different kinds and ball to the tune of \$500, the price of a graceful

bushand or papa, of a wreath of flowers for a

What would be thought by a sober American

ersmotsus grinding of their customers. gliaupe as red txeterq as as siner to ear odt ean abrolhand set to gnibairg auctiupini edt to elb partments; and the shop-keepers, making a hantire public revenues of one of the poorer De their owners an annual rental equal to the enot ai gaigaird abravelued edt no seauod olyais feared, forever. The rents are enormous; som over-supplied with funds, has gone by, it is to be ton sregnants not treson a eldaniseb os phram But the cheapness that made Pacis for-Do-wod.

taste them—are models of tasteful and effective good by those who have had the courage to frozen, and which are said to be wonderfully butter, full of fine chopped green herbs, and with a delicate something looking like melked mouth of each handsome shiny shell plugged full of the immense snails—ready boiled, the with tempting chapelure, and their great vases and bankets of truffles, their tiny hams covered their sauces, and gelantines, and boars' heads mountain-butter from Heaven knows where, sardine-boxes, and little pote of wonderful themselves-with their various sausages, pies, dressing their windows. The very pork-shops quite so high for instances of their taste in but extremely beautiful. But one need not fly in high relief, and not only miraculously clever, ducing much the effect of a sepia drawing, but orq bana, aroloo anoirav to riad mamud to tuo the back-ground—every atom of which is made trees, lakes, and châlets, and lofty mountains in willow-but large Alpine landscapes, with rocks side a grave, under the shade of an impemorial disconsolate lady or gentleman, kneeling be to say nothing of pictures in relief—not merely the most brilliant achievements of the jewellers other objects, all equal in elegance and beauty combs," covers of card-cases, and a hundred Smelling-bottles, opera-glasses, ladies " backwith as exquisite an effect as jewels themselves might almost say, into jewels, and set in gold rings, in which the bair itself is worked up, one parison with the rings, brooches, bouquets, earewels-are wonderful, yet are nothing in com terns of the bracelets—enriched with gold and made of the growth of human heads. The pat Italiens, the emporium of every sort of ornament just now to be seen in the windows of the great of fairy-gift. Look, for instance, at the display every-day objects, is really a most beautiful sort

of solutes to the giving of elegance to

the sight of them. The taste of this people, in

ta noiterimbe diw equae agawla eve areguerts

but those few are so perfect in their way, and

put but few things in their windows at a time,

are set out, has no rival ail the world over. They

The elegance with which the French shops

industrious fittle dealers. nearly \$200 worth of these vases, daily, to these naide, the Sevres giass-nouse alone supplied the conversion of glass vascs into China ones, by cup,) so much in vogue here among the poor the little round, flat, posket-glasses, with a lid netal is employed merely in the manufacture of sine; and 500,000 pounds weight of this same to shanoq 000,031 advorda, mosnos sidt vot ,anny population. The manufacture only of children's sum to the pockets of this class of the working mas, amount to \$2,000,000 yearly: an enormous through the rest of the year, and sold at Christ by the generic name of "Articles de Paris," sales of the small miscellaneous objects called dozens in existence to keep it company. The as I went by. No doubt there are already some and the quays, was busily getting itself mailed up to line the Boulevards, the new rue de Rivoli bettiming our traft advocate booths are permitted up for the New-Year harvest; and yesterday The shops are beginning to dress themselves

gloomy days in la brumeuse Angleterre. France, instead of being condemned to pass their blisd al ni grood ersew voits tads—asiranimi ever since they can remember those favoring -as to do them justice, they have been doing they have every resson to bless their lucky stars be a very disagreeable place to live in, and that firmed in their habitual belief that London must suddenly transported to the banks of the its place, and the City of Lutocia to find itself " the site of the capital appears to have chang bank of fog. The journals, of course, are making cannot penetrate a couple of feet through the clear atmosphere, while, behind them, their sight the vapor, and find themselves in a perfectly sumes this fog is so distinctly beginsed that the have the pleasure of seeing the atara twinkling nity are enveloped in the mist, the taller once that while the shorter members of the commu on ; banorg odd mord feet five seeir gol river, with lighted torches in their hands. This and the crossings in the neighborhood of the range themselves along the quays, the bridges a fog so thick that the policeman are obliged to attentive. Almost every night, a dense vapor if the ice still hange back, the fog is unusually trances of the first rays of sunshine. But thick as an egg-shell, was not proof against the themselves. And this phen of its stooms and over the streets all to period of the day when scavengers, water-ent the half a snood to two mirrotner to tidad edt seen ice only once this season; "see" referring

Winter is still coquetting with us; we have Paris, December 24, 1867.

CATASTROPHES-A ROW IN TURIS. PROPOSITION—SUSPICIOUS CHARITY—MORR GOES-A PIOUS FASHION-BOOK-A MOVEL AN UNRIVALED ARTIFICER-HOW MONEY PREAKS OF THE FOG-A TEMPTING DISPLAY-

LETTER FROM PARIS.

ton you bury animosity, don't set a

preme Bench, in case of vacancy, as be might with

iety by the French Government. -zne omos bas teorotsi oldarobianoo diiw bobray en ed of noisialudoq naisian T edt de noisibase of Tunia to Algeria causes this inflammatory the suzerainty of the Porte. The preximity Tunis is in arms, and attempting to throw off prietors of themselves and their homeste to their owners' glebe, into independent proto be gradually converted from chattels attached Governments of Vilno, Roone and Grodne are the conditions on which the serfs of the three While the Emperor of Russia is regulating

ersons had been already taken out dead. people under the ruins. A great number of Constantinople have fallen, burying scores of To adulate of the same of the subline to redunna A which has destroyed everything within its reach it in revenge, thus beginning the condegration cottage was seized for debt, and who set fire to down, through the crime of a wagener, whose village of Bojancwo, in Poland, has been burned ent, have also been felt in Wurtemburg. The thorities. Shocks of earthquake, but less viohastily put up for their shelter by the local autricts the peasants are obliged to sleep in huts jured to an immense amount. In some disvillages have been destroyed, and property inmany hundreds of victims have lost their lives,

the day. Terrible earthquakes have taken place Catastrophes appear-to be still the order of bakers will make their munificent denation! inte pockets of the public that these benevolent observation that it willibe out of the unfortuthem to their customers," avoid an uncomfortalieu of the Christmas gifts hitherto made by white bread among the poor of the capital, in decided to distribute 666,800 pounds of the best Searning that the Syndicate of Bakers has just et the Paris shopkeepere, one can hardly, on

solds. No mobgain out to trad medanos out ai

Such being the mode of proceeding on the part hitchen department, quite to his own satisfac ment, and is now administering the banker's calculation, entered into the required agree-It is said that the cook, having verified this sensider my cook to be entitled to receive. a salary of 1,500 france, which is as much as I you the sum of 650 franca, which leaves you gives a sum of 2,150 france a-year, I demand of naking to the servants who deal with them To tidad odt ni era olqooqeobart edt doidw &S your hands; and as the average per centage of articles ordered by you goes necessarily through 86,000 france a-year. The payment of these dered by my cook, amount to an average of

senses must have deceived him, when the banker widest extent, and was beginning to think his

The cook hereupon opened his eyes to their payment of 650 france a year for the place latter; "on the contrary, E demand of you a "I give no wages to my cook," replied the

would have in this gentleman's service. nterview, inquired the amount of wages he te engage a cook, the latter, at the close of the A short time ago, a banker here being about

the sum to be made over to-the servant. in the shape of increased charges on each item some per centage on the bills sent in; these and whom they compel to allow them a handof the tradesmen whom their employers deal with; heir employers. They also get a good deal out etreunes, or New Year gifts, which they levy on to square out in flot throw riset of brawnot gui delightfully urbane and obliging; they are look

Concierges and servants are just now most

sruo lo risha on yliqqed si od-noikasì suoiq a ni beyloyni setisoqqo tetho pomps and vanities of a sinful world, the neces on bouillones with the duty of renouncing the soneile the chronicling of low dresses, flounces er of rothe busister the reverend editor to regieuse. How far bis "literary and scientific" actually adopted, and that of La Crinoline Reli-Paris, hesitated for some time between the title Abbé, an elderly and respectable ecclesiastic of and duties. The story goes that the reverend ward on the road of their religious convictions nshions to its readers, while helping them forand the Visconitesse, will impart the newest angal Literary Direction" of the Abbé Magnan Journal of Useful Leisure, under the Scientific Flower Garden of Ladies and Young Ladies, a -, and which, under the title of "The nan, assisted by Madame la Viscomtesse de gaM 5ddA edt to essigens edt tehnu tasque of Church, of morality, piety, and so forth, is about that a new journal, devoted to the cause of the the rounds of the papers, and setting forth here by the pompous advertisement just going

The laugh of the public also has been excited Sisters of Charity. our and to the religious corporation of the benefaction of 4,000 franca to the poor of the loop movement, inasmuch as it allows o our 140 solemn anniversary services in her memonoiterdeles eth-nit bus did red lis to since ed 701 000,01 ban Juos arwo 194 101 000,01-sessem powers of her town, in payment of 20,000 g and visualist to the collesiastical regard to circumference that and each go recently-deceased spinster, who has left the a to live shi ye of risen helit to by the will of a caused by the grand bequest the reverend fathers Much scandal, by the way, has just been

> of women and children to their darkened and in usual, and will no doubt attract the usual crowd getting up Masses in Music, Mangers, &c., as The clergy, meantime, are not idle. They are

> > lew times and then thrown aside,

are starving, not aguratively but literally, in this this time, when meases of the working classes ta shlodeseed rooq yaam os gooma boog denn season, the sum of \$500, which might do so less weakly rivals, twice or thrice only in the by its weight the dress to the shape of a co upon her head, for the pleasure of vexing her shape through a single flims y skirt, dragging don perfection. But to think of any woman putting natural prototypes; they are wonders of artistic profanation to say so, they do really eclipse their Acops, plural number. Deliver us from that beautiful, so beautiful that, were it not almost a faith. We believe in hoops. Mind, we sa portion. Certainly, the flowers in question were rant of an individual to 15,000 france, and that like, we will cepouse the cause of distress have now just been raised by that same cormo-2,000 france to 10,000 france by his landlord, join our brother knights of the quill in his rooms, which had already been raised from this paper in disgust, for we are not about dress, Constantine will cooly inform her that call us a bent, dear renders, nor throw head out to "sescolderobs" of the head Told eyes in horror at the price, while ready to go on Newburyport Herald says:mi ybai A - Morristo n'vata. I A - escott | ban shand qu fid remedens sht bluode "; sersy

when dey mean look in !"-Cincinnati Jam exclaiming, "Dese Amerikina ory 'look a pillar. He drew it back in a great his head, which received a severe thump the cabin, obeyed the order by popping out Prenchman, who was sitting by a window in by calling aloud-" Look out!" when a little bridge, and the captain gave the usual warsing A canal boat was passing under a vomen great!

Your fiesh illuminates the world, your bonce make

Ho: whales that sail the deep, repine lieved to be American, thus spestrophises the COMPORT FOR WHALES.—A poet, be-

per cent to the English. word eighty por cent. of vowele against fifty sonants to four vowels, giving to the Dutch the Dutch word Bauminalle contains five conglish it has four consonants to two vowels, while The word comes will serve as an example. In Enlarger in the English than in the Datch tongue. proportion of consonants to woweh is much can student of the Dutch language, the relative successive consonants presents to the American mountable difficulty which the accum Motwithetanding the apparently insur-

under foot by individuals !- Soorutes. in it, but is even serrupted, subverted, and trod justice not only ceases to be any longer in ferce Do you believe that a state eubeise moy of

to defend yourself in the presence of your before the tribunal of Pluto, you will not be at a ustice; and be assured, that when you appear dren, your life, or anything in this world, as -field so thigh a value upon your chilmobern they want wond of

money, while the former haven't sense-enough plied,-" Because the latter know they want vile rich men never courted philosophers, reed why philosophers always ran after rich men, homage than the Greeian sage, who, being ask-Few men have a readier excuse for their

allow his counsel, let it be with alleging further his motion, let it be with condition; if you t be with some distinction; if you will follow be's own; as, if you will grant his opinion, let In seconding another, get to add somewhat of We have all studied Bacon's advice-

much sail," replied Jack. vessee? " If she is, she ought not to carry so. The did not know that his wife was the weaker. trate attempted to reach his heart by asking him magistrate for beating his wife, when the magis-

a soiler was recently brought before a -Carlyle corless in, thut can have worth, or continuance! greater than the least, -but only the spirit thou mortal, infinitely little, and the greatest n Man! it is not thy works, -which are all

call professional enthusiasm. like to dissect her!" That's what you might ble make a magnificent subject-how I would lovelinese of a female, perorated with, "Wouldn't A young physician, descanting upon the

tera. - Lord Bacon. trifle with themselves that labor in past matthings present and to come; therefore, they do -overri bas enog ei danq ei deibw tad T 📆

are not groundless. and though his predictions may be fallible, they fee-grounds, upon which fortunes are told This is a mistake. He has both tea-grounds and modern prophet has no grounds to go upon sense assert, that in predicting future events

Teople who are proud of their con with delight, they will read nothing class of more facts. Youth will peruse newspapers least. The reason is plain; they have commi a noitisoquoo bus stadeb ni tasl editor to roiteq things being equal, the first were decidedly su those who had not access to newspapers. Other tween those of my schoolmates who bad and et as a se state difference there was be ome, at school, should supply him with a paper. price. Every parent whose son is off fro into it something that is worth the subscripti so fill it fifty-two times a year without putting gazette which he takes, it is next to impose care not how humble and unpretending the and most amply remunerated is the patron. sum that is required to patronise a newspape forth the value of a newspaper: Small is the sident of the South Carofina College, thus ne 17 Judge Louisstreet, the newly-elected Pre-

its general adoption, which, for the ladies' sal mitator. The expense is the only objection to oldmud sti mort olderaqosari si sonit ta tadt inflated character, without the awkwardness the aid of hoops, will preserve its clasticity and cloth, which by its own innate virtue, withou which, as its name imports, is a kind of hair After all, the genuine crinoline is the thing,

Had yd ylno oldeniasta, need offettid ent deity exist that fullness and grace which the advantage and whole philosophy of their individuality, and " make no sign' undersol live year tant redregot rasa or ed bluods taste will ever dictate. The hoops in this skirt ni mean ashlog tant gairveserq : lied suld a swell that gives to the dress the airy contour dually increasing in size nith that graceful a made of a series of ratten, whalebone or bras The only skirt that looks uniformly graceful

bide the skeleton, than which nothing could and covered by skirts of sufficient thickness one of a hundred others, equally dear, worn a in size according to the height of the wearer very town! For this coally triffe will be but or two other hoops, unless they are graduated

while the part of the skirt below the boup ladies weer about knee high, showing its en We hereby add an article to our confe ernende agninst erinoline; but, Don Quixe So we will say a few words on boops.

THE INDIANA CONVENTION

ALLEGED BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION. SENATE.

On the 11th, the Vice President laid before e Senate a communication from the Secretary War, enclosing the reports of the surveys of rivers and harbors on the lakes in the State of New York.

Mr. Seward, of New York, presented the peon of Christian Hausen, praying Congress to tablish an ocean mail route between New York and Gluskstadt on the Elbe. Referred to he Committee on Post-Office.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of revenue collected in each collection district for ach year, freen 1852 to 1857, the amount expended, and the number of persons employed in the collection of the revenue for each of those ed, and the number of persons employed in

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, who was entitled to be floor in the debate on the Kansas question, desired, as it was undergoing changes every day, to postone kis remarks until the subject was pro ented in a more definite form, which would pro-

ably be the case ere long.

Mr. H£e, of New Hampshire, said he wished out was not now ready, to express his views on the subject; and on his motion, the question was made the special order of the day for Mon-day next.

After debate, the Senate passed a joint reso-

ution feedaring that in any case when the records of the Court of Inquiry appointed under the Act of January, \$857, may render it advisable n the opinion of the President of the United States, to restore to the active or the reserved list of the Navy, or transfer from furlough to leave of absence on the latter list, any officer who may have been dropped or retired by the operation of the law of February, 1855, entitled An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy. e chall have authority, any existing aw to the contrary, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such hoers to the active or reserved list, and the cicers so nominated and confirmed shall occupy he positions on the active and reserved lists re octively. according to rank and seniority when dropped or retired as aforesaid, and be entitled to all the benefits conferred by the Act approved in January last, on the officers restored

or transferred to the active or reserved list under that Act. Provided, that nething herein ntained stall be so construed as to allow an ncrease in the number of officers on the ac tive service list over the number authorized by By unamenous consent, the President's Cen-

tral American Message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the de bate postponed until the committee shall make a

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolu tion, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Post-Office to inquire into the exediency of establishing mail times between the Inited States and Brazil, and the Republics of South America, and also into the best mode of establishing and maintaining such mail facilities, if found necessary and expedient. Ad-

On the 12th, Mr. Douglas, of Hicois, presented a petition from Henry O'Reilley, in favor of establishing a telegraph line from the western borders of Hissouri to Fort Laramie and the south pass of the Rocky Mountaine. Referred to the Military Committee

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced bill explanatory of the Act greating bounty lands to officers and soldiers, passed March, 1855, so as to secure the claims to the beirs of persons making claims who have died before warrants were issued. Referred.

The Cenate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Act of March, 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases.

Mrt Benjamin, of Louisiana, in showing the necessity for the passage of the bill, said that he had a list of vessels the names of which had been -changed within eighteen months, and o that number thirty-one had either been lost a sea or been the means of less of life and property. The names were absuged to deceive the public, when the vessels were rotton and unsea worthy. He instanced the case of the Central America, whose name was changed from George Law. One vessel had been condemned and her name changed three times, and shed nally went to sea and was never heard of afterwards. The

bill was passed. Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, made a personal expla mation. He said that the recent resolution of the Indiana Convention, after re-affirming and defining the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, proceeds to say, "and hereafter no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the Constitution accompanying the application for admis-sion." Instead of hereafter, the telegraphic dis patch had substituted therefore, thus materially affecting the sense; for the Convention, in using the word hereafter, had intended to endorse spe cifically the very doctrine of Fresident Buch nan, who, in his Message, had expressed his approval of this principle of popular submission with reference to all future Territories, while advocating none the less the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution without such 4 relimit mary ratification, which unfortunately had not

been provided for in the Kansas Vebrasks. Act. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, thought the whole explanation of Mr. Fitch entirely out of order It was disagreeable to him to listen to such details sespecting a party Convention with whose pro seedings the Senate had no concern.

Mr. Douglac argued that the correction was unimportant. The Democracy of Indiana declare "that they are in favor of the great cloctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and that by a practical application of that doctrine the no ple of asstate or a Territory are rested with the right of ratifying or rejecting at the ballot-bex any Constitution that may be framed for their government, and that hereafter no Territor shall be admitted into the Union." &c. Hope it would be seen that the Indiana Democrate distinctly and unequivocally announce that according to their understanding, the people of Kansas, by virtue of the organic act, have " vested right" to ratify or reject at the ballot box any constitution that may be framed for their government; and to suppose that they inched by that instrument. Having received but tended to except Kansas from the benefit and one copy, he had transmitted that to the fe-" practical application" of that doctrine, was to suppose that they meant to repudinte, with respect to this Territory, the very act which had just been endorsed and expounded by them as guaranteeing to the people "a versied right" which would be ignored by accepting the Lecempton Concitution. And, moreover, as the constitution of Kansas had not yet come before Congress, it was apparent that in the use of the word hereafter, the Convention had expressly designed to embrace the case of that Territory as well as all others that might arise in the future.

Mr. Hale thought that, as " personal and pe the day, he ought to be inducted in a few reenarks explanatory of the position occupied by the Democratic State Committee of New Hampakire. He deemed it unkind to sean too close these resolves of the Northern Deazocracy, who, it was to be remembered, were exceedingly hard pressed at home, insomuch that they found difficult to live in any place less secure than a Custom House or a Post Office. Resolutions ly when brought to the notice of the Senate -The Democracy of New Hampshire, for example, had been reduced to even greater straits, if possible, than their Indiana brethren. An elec-

ous Lecompton Constitution on the one hand, and the Administration's approval of that instrument on the other. The State Committee therefore, in a series of resolutions, had re-en dersed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, re-affirmed the Cincinnati Platform, complimented Mr. Bucha-nan, and repudiated the Lecompton Constitution: in other words, the New Hampshire De mocratic State Committee approve Mr. Buchanan, but do not approve his measures. This, it seemed, was about the position they occupied in the premises, and if it appeared even less comfortable than that of the Indiana Democracy, it was probably because the former were reduced o even greater extremities than the latter.

The remarks of the Senator provoked mu merriment on all sides of the chamber, and, in taking his seat, he thanked the Senate for its courtesy in permitting him to plead in behalf of the Democracy of New Hampshire, as Mr. Fitch and Mr. Douglas had done in behalf of the Democracy of Indiana.

A joint resolution to extend the time for the restoration of naval officers appointed by the de-cisions of the Retiring Board to April next, was

taken up and passed. Adjourned.

On the 13th. Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, inroduced a joint resolution, directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore Paulding, commander of the home squadron, for capturing General Walker and his company of filibusters.

The Senate debated the motion to reconsider be vote adopting the amendment to the joint esolution extending and defining the power of the President in regard to the nomination of officers who were affected by the action of the Retiring Board, which amendment prescribed that it should not be construed so as to allow an crease of the number of officers on the active st as now authorized by law.

Messrs. Houston, of Texas; Toombs, of leorgia, and others, earnestly favored the reconderation, contending that the effect of the proiso was to prevent justice being done to the officers who have been injuriously affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board. Mr. Toombs spoke of these officers as being the victims of a

jost perfidious treachery. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, argued that no cessity had been shown for increasing the active list, and although a great deal had been said about injustice, the specifications had not been

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, mentioned two cases of gallant officers who had been struck down while on honorable service, one in Puget's ound, and the other on the Coast of Africa. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, eulogized Com-

modore Stewart, and denounced the Retiring Board generally. When he closed his remarks there was a hight demonstration of applause in the galleries, which were densely filled by the fficers of the navy and others.

After a long debate the amendment was reected, and the joint resolution was passed with another amendment, limiting the power of the President to nominate to six months after the

passage of the resolution.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, gave notice of his ntention to offer an amendment to Mr. Doolittle's joint resolution for a medal to Commodore Paulding, to the effect that Congress has heard with surprise of the arrest of General Walker and others, at Penta Arenas, by Commodore Paulding, and feeting estisfied that the said act was a violation of the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua, and not sanctioned by any existing law of Congress disavows the act: and being officially satisfied that the said Paulding acted without instructions from the Precident or Secretary of the Navy. Congress hereby expressee its condemnation of his conduct in this regard. Adjourned.

On the 14th, Mr. Bell, of Tenn., submitted a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate an estimate of the quantity of land which will earnestly advised the grant of land to that State inure, under the Act of March, 1857, granting for railroad purposes.

lands to Minnesota for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Miss., a resolution was scopted calling on the Secretary of War for a report of the commission on war claims in and Washington Territories

Mr. Houston, of Pexas, gave notice of his intension to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. The joint resolution, directing the presenta tion of a medal to Commodore Paulding, was made the special order of the day for Wednesday

After the transaction of business of no genera importance, the Lenate went into Executive Session. Adjourned. On the 15th, the Senate was not in session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 11th, during some explanatory re marks by several gentlemen. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, said that about one milhen dollars was jet due on account of paper, printing and engraving for the last two sessions of Con

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, asked, but failed to obtair, leave to report a bill providing for the increase of the military force, by the establish

ment of five additional regiments. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President & An-

maal #1essage.

Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, heartily and fally concorred in the views expressed by the Presi dent in his Annual and recent Special Message relative to the breaking up of the expedition of Walker. Never since the time Aaron Pare fit. ed on: a military expedition against Mexico. had the Administration been so much barassed as it has been by the movements of William Walker, whom he would not call traiter or nirate, for such he (Walker) was not in the croper sense ef the term. He proceeded to vindicate the action of the Administration in defeating Ger. Walker's objects, contending that, sir in ternational law, the Navy had a right to go be vond the marine league, with a view of ruppressing illegal expeditions and enforcing our

obligations of neutrality. Adjourned. On the 12th, the Speaker laid before the House the Message of the Fresident in response to the recolution calling for information relative

to recent events in Centrat & merica. On medion of Mr. Clingman, of North Careina, that part of the Message and the accom-Paulding, and having reference to the orders of the NEVy Department, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The other portion was referred to the Committee on Foreign

Affairs. A Message was received from the President. stating that he had received a copy of the Constitution of Minnesota, together with an ab- zdvanced on all sides of the Hall. Before he stract of the votes for and against it and now could unite in it, he must first understand by laid it before Congress, ic the manner prescri- what right it is to be undertaken, and what are

in response to a resolution making inquiries when no right to lay wielent hands upon it. Before ther the Government of Micaragus has made any complaint on account of the agrest of Gen. Walker by Commodore Paulding on its own soil. The President, through the Secretary of State, and its practical working under the Constitution, states that no such complaint has neached the In regard to human bondage, he earnestly depre-

Department. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to consider the President's Annua Message,

Mr. Lellogg, of Rinois, said that if owr a President sequired the supporting hands of his litical explanations" seemed to be the order of friends, it was now. Who could tell which was the Administration portion of this House, and what are the Administration measures? to the Senate. There the Warwick of the party, in the pride of his power, huris defiance at the Administration. The President entered apon the Presidency with a plethoric treasury, which is now bankrapt. The Central American question is pressing hard upon him. The fillbusters his pledges, disgraced his true, and in fleeing are about to overwhelm him. Besides, there is passed by gentlemen in such a critical situation deserved, he thought, to be treated very tender-ward for the destruction of freemen's rights, and the indignation hurled back is sinking him. Utah is beyond the control of the Government, and Brigham Young is laughing him to scorn .-We'l may be (the President) exclaim, "Save tion was close at hand in the former State, and me from my friends!" As to Central American it was apparent that something must be done to affairs, if the President was derelict at all, it was not in order to allude to the Senators by relieve the party from the pressure of the odi was because he did not, with a firm and steady name.

hand carry out his intertions, and prosecute Walker while he was within our jurisdiction

Mr. Haskin, of New York, explained the re mark made by him on a former occasion-name ly, that he was in favor of national grand lar-In his argument he intended to convey an alternative proposition, that if the Government justified Walker, which he hoped they would not, then it would be far better for the Government to filibuster in a grand way. was a jocose and figurative expression, and excited laughter. He did not seriously believe that any gentleman really thought be favored grand larceny in a literal sense. Larceny was stealing personal property, and therefore could not be applicable to Cuba or Central America. If the term was appropriate to any party, it must be to the Republican party, who would appropriate their neighbors' personal property. admitted, with Mr. Thayer, that larceny was mean and contemptible, and sincerely hoped that the representatives of the Republican party will do as much to prevent plunder as some of their predecessors did in the last Congress to

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, without venturing o an argument of Gen. Walker's valid title to the Presidency of Nicaragua, contended not only that Commodore Paulding had gone beyond his instructions, but that the majority of the nation never could sanction conduct like his. Of Commodore Paulding he knew but little, but he had no doubt that he was a gallant and experienced officer. He would say that a more wilful and wanton outrage had never been committed by any one clothed with authority, and it became the representatives of a free people to protest against this wanton abasement of power. He could not concur with the Administration in construction of the neutrality laws.

Mr. Thompson, of New York, in speaking of Gen. Walker, said that after being brought here and released from a felon, he suddenly became a hero; from a ruthless invader, and guilty o robbery and plunder, he becomes a Moses leading the nation from the wilderness into a land of promise; from a scourge and curse, he be comes the pioneer of good government, and the

eneficiary of his race. Gentlemen say that a great wrong has been done by Com. Paulding, that an indemnity should be given Walker, and that a national vessel ought to take him (Walker) back to Nicaragua. What did this mean? It indicated a diversity of sentiment in this House. Walker was not a pioneer of the civilization of which we are proud, but of a rude, semi-barbarous policy, which ob-tains a foothold by force, and holds it by trampling on the rights of the people. He was guilty of violating the international law, and the neutrality act of 1818. Walker was never a citizen of Nicaragua. If so, where is the record of his naturalization? He thought that the Adminis tration was bound by duty to have Walker pro-secuted for the violation of these laws. The President is right in asserting that Walker is guilty. The mode of arrest is a matter of no ence whatever, under the circumstances and while Nicaragua did not complain whether the technical letter of the law was conformed t or not, the President is justified by the interna

Mr. Warren, of Arkansas, said he had no he sitation in asserting that Commodore Paulding exceeded his instructions. The President admitted this. When gentlemen go beyond this, with the present lights before them, they go to He warned his political friends to be cautious in what they said, for fear of the conse quences to the party. After declaring that he was no flibuster when he had to violate the law for the accomplishment of his purposes, and that if President Pierce had removed Brigham Young, the present turmoils in Utah would have been averted, he proceeded to culogize Arkansas, and for railroad purposes.

tional law, in the spirit of his instructions, to

arrest Walker, and he did not violate the letter

The Committee then rose, and the House ad iourned. On the 13th, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the

ident's Annual Message. Mr. Cartis, of lowa, argued that from the earliest period of our national history till now, the government has interfered in various ways to restrain our citizens from fitting out hostile expeditione against nations with which we are at peace. The operations of Gen. Walker afforded evidence of the necessity for the application of the neutrality laws. He adverted to the enormous expense of keeping up the various routes across the Isthmus; routes too long and too distant, and the country too sickly to be of permanent advantage to settlers. To reach the Pacific. a direct line should be taken across our own territory. It was wrong for the severament to go into flibustering operations. This had been its policy for years past, and it has too long winked at private filibustering. An examination of the documents shows that Commedere Paulding has, like a true and honest sailor, carried out his instructions. It was not his duty to expound the

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said this was the first time he had the privilege of addressing a legislative assembly, and he was gratified in now riving to sustain what he believed to be law and order They had seen the remarkable spectacle of at Administration apparently unsupported by its own friends; and on the reception of every message from the President, opportunities taken to assail and pick at him. He acquiesced in every word the President had written on the Central Americae question. It was necessary that instructions should be issued for intercepting Watker's expedition, and to restrain our citizens from acts of violation of the neutrality laws. Walter was brought home with the view of saving bis neck, and for that he should be grate-He broke not only the international law, but the statute law. He escaped from the coun try under Lise colors. Mr. Clay maintained that it was not only in the power, but it was the duty. of the President to send for Walker on the high seas and bring him back. He thought Commodore Paulding committed a grave error, and that this remark by the President was a sufficient censure on the conduct of that off-cer.

Mr. Potter, of New York, said there was one feeling among right-minded and disinterested men and that was of satisfaction that Walker had been arrested in his career of crime, and to panying Jocuments, relating to Commodore that extent Com. Paulding had eindicated the honor and istegrity of his country. He heartily concurred with the President in his views on this question, and although in the apposition, he would endeaver to sustain him as far as he could, even against the President's own political friends. He entered his protest against the system of Americanization which had been so earnestly the precise objects and purposes. He denied that we have a right to Americanize Central Azerica without invitation, and because that A Message was received from the President, country would be advantageous to us. We have undertaking to Americanize our neighbors, they should be informed of our theory of government as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, cated territorial aggrandizement. The acquisition of every foot of land, as experience has proven, tias only weakened the country and engendered animosities before unknown.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, frankly acknow ledged that the promotion of Southern interests was secondary only to the preservation of Southern honor. Although the South was in the minority, she, relying on the invincibility of truth and right, had been enabled to command the respect of her friends and defy the malice of her exemies. While justifying the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, and the result of their action, he said Gov. Walker had violated from Kansas scattered fire-brands of discord and dissension; and Stephen A. Douglas, who was in favor of lugging in California, over all law, was now endeavoring to outrage the rights of the Southern States, and subjecting Kansas to the rigers of the inquisition, because there was a slight prospect of its becoming a Slave State.

Mr. Lamar replied that he did not refer to by Senator, but a distinguished aspirant for the

Presidency (Laughter.) Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, contended that the true doctrine is that when the governmen is at peace with any nation, every citizen is at peace with it. If the Government cannot invade a Territory, its citizens cannot A treaty of peace is as broad as the country, and embraces every individual in it. It would be a monstrous dectrine if a hundred or a thousand men could invade and attack a neighboring nation with which we are at peace. Commodore Paulding did nothing less than his duty in arresting Walker, and it was our duty, under the law of nations, to send him back for punishment by the offended State. The President had commit ted a mistake in being too mild and forbearing

to Walker. Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, thought it was our best policy to let the neutrality laws stand He did not believe that Walker had violated them. He knew that Walker was not a pirate and robber; therefore such epithets had been unjustly applied to him. Walker was a quiet, modest, self-poised man, of fine education, and understood the laws better than many who so grossly and coarsely denounced him. Paulding's arrest of Walker was a usurpation of power, not warranted by the Constitution; but he (Mr. Zollicoffer) believed it was in the spirit of his instructions. The Committee then rose, and the House ad

On the 14th, the House went into Committee

of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's Annual Message.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., explained and defended his views heretofore expressed. He affirmed, and challenged contradiction when he said it, that, under the neutrality laws, as they now stand. owing to their imperfect phraseology, the Presi dent cannot at all use the army and navy. It was only by construction or interpretation that he could do to. All doubts should be removed by legislation respecting these laws. He argued that no power in the United States could prevent American citizens from leaving this country and joining an enemy, or could punish them. But for Paulding's interposition, Walker would now be secure in possession of the Presidency of Ni caragua, and he was the only legitimate Chief Magistrate of that country. He repeated that Walker and his men should be sent back, and full restitation should be made to them for their losses occasioned by the conduct of Com. Pauld-

ing, who kidnapped them.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of acquiring territory, by treaty or otherwise, in Central or South America, for the purpose of colonizing there the free blacks of this country, and those who may hereafter obtain their freedom; to be protected as a dependency under the flag of the United States. He believed the extension of slavery was at the bottom of the aggressive movements He was opposed alagainst Central America. together to the propagandists, and thought the government ought forthwith to take steps with the view of such colonization, which was recommended by Jefferson and approved by the "Fathers of the Republic." In advocating his proposition le adverted to the commercial, civil and other blessings which would result from its consummation.

The resolutions, heretofore offered, referring the various parts of the President's message to the appropriate committees were taken up for action.

Mr. Santon, of Ohio, endeavored to engraft in amendment to one of the resolutions, tendering thanks to Com. Paulding for his patriotic and spirited conduct. The anendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. Leiter sent up an amendment, (the readng of which occasioned much laughter,) pro posing that an inquiry be made to determine whether Gen. Walker was induced to enter upon his fitibuster expedition by the "Ostend Manifesto," and the letter of the Secretary of State, oduced at filibuster

York and elsewhere. The resolution to refer the subject of military expenditures to the Judiciary Committee was amended with instructions to icquire into the expediency of amending the Neutrality Laws. The proposition of Mr. Phelps, to refer the subject of the Pacific Reilroad to a select com-

mittee of thirteen, was debated, but not concluded. Adjourned. On the 15th, Mr. Bocock asked the House to ake up the joint resolution of the Senate relative to the Naval Board of Inquey. Ob-

jected to Mr. Eumett's (Ky.) resolution was passed authorizing a special committee to investigate the facts attending the sale of Fort Snelling, and employ a senographer. He remarked that this was a case in which the public interests required close examination.

Mr. Houston, of Alabams, from the Committee of the Judiciary, reported a resolution which was adopted, authorizing the Committee to send for persons and papers in relation to the charge

against Julge Watrous, of Texas. Mr. Starton, of Onio, offered a preamble, setting forth that as it appears by the published report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, tha: \$87,000 were paid to secure the passage of the Tariff Act of 1857, and as no satisfactory explanation has been given relative to the application of all but \$8,000, there should be an investigation, the charge tending very seriously to prejudice the reputation and character of the numbers of the last House who voted for the light Act. Therefore he proposed the appointment of a select committee of five to aves tigate the charges, and inquire whether any member or officer of the House received any part of the money, with power to send for per

sons and papers. Mc. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, said that as a general rule be would be against taking cognizance of any transaction which did not occur in the presence of the House or Senate. or so mar either as to interrupt the deliberations of Congress; but in this case he would depart from to general rule of policy he would select for his own guidance. So many grave charges have been made by individuals and the parti-ac press, vith what motives and for what purpose he would not undertake to intimate, that seemed to him that the House would consult its

diguity as well as its honor by adopting the reso-Mr. Pavis, of Maryland, said no man held the political press in more contempt than he.— He stood in no fear of it, and held it in such utter contempt that he should not notice it, except to carry it before the Grand Jury for a vile libe. When charges are made in the press he deened them unworthy of investigation. regarded his reputation, and the reputation of every gestleman here more than enough to look in the tree of the whole combined press of the country; but this was a different case. It involved me of the merchant princes, in the books of whose firm the entry appeared of \$87,000, paid for procuring the passage of the tariff act. This is a statement based on a responsible name, and is an adequate foundation for an investigation. The secord did not say how the money was distributed. It may have been spent legitimately, to pay the expenses of agents. If it had got into the hands of any member of Congress, let him lie the death. He was for following the precedent of the last Congress in conducting

this proposed investigation. Ifr. Emkel, of Pennsylvania, remarked that all such investigation involved time, trouble and expense, but he was in favor of the one now proposed. The charges were extensively made over the whole country, and if they were nothing more than newspaper charges, he would be still for an investigation. He could not concur in the opinions of the gentleman from Maryland relative to the newspaper press, which had not failed to serve its function. You may put corrupt met in the House and the Senate, and corruption nay reek all along the avenue, yet with all its abuses, a free press may save the liberties of the people. This charge, however, was not made by the newspaper press alone, but on the Kansas mate in Chairman reminded the gentleman that it was not in order to allude to the Senators by the Middlesex Manufacturing Company. He knew nothing about Lawrence, Stone & Com-

pany. It is said they were the "Merchant Princes of New England But he knew these Merchant Princes" had struck hands with free trade interest in the last Congress, to crush out

the Industry of Pennsylvania. It had been charged over and over again that nembers had combined for mercenary considerations to affect that policy, together with propositions to admit railroad iron free of duty.-Thus the great interests of Pennsylvania were kept in anxiety and suspense. The charges were uttered when the tariff act was under consideration. He heard them when he went home But for the mild and genial winter, there would have been starvation within the borders of that State.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, thought it was proper that some investigation should take place. though it did not affect him and those with whom he acted. Nothing had transpired to show in what direction the money had gone, but, from what transpired at the last session, the Democratic side had very little to fear from the present vestigation.

Mr. Stanton thought gentlemen on the Demo cratic side had some family affairs to settle, inluding the Fort Snelling sale. The cardinal obect of the manufacturers was to get rid of the duty on wool, and the gentlemen on the other side voted accordingly. Therefore they are the very men implicated in the nature of this

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, wanted to know whether Mr. Stanton meant to say that any Democratic member was implicated in the sale of Fort

Mr. Stanton-I meant to say that the Admiistration made the sale, and a member (Mr. smith) from the gentleman's own State moved or an investigating committee, and it seems all roved to be a family affair-that's all.

Mr. Letcher said that so far as Secretary Floyd was concerned, a more unfounded charge was never made on the reputation of a public

Mr. Robert Smith, of Illinois, said that he offered the resolution for a committee to inquire into the facts concerning the sale of Fort Suelling. He never said the Secretary of War did anything wrong in the matter, but thought, from the knowledge in his possession, that the subject required investigation. This was due to the Secretary of War, the Administration, and the Democratic party. He had notified the chairman of the committee that he would appear at any time and tell his story. He thought that something was wrong in that sale, but did not charge it by implication on the Secretary of War. It was all wrong, unwise and imprudent to sell

the buildings of Fort Snelling. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, with the record before him, called attention to the fact that only thirty Republicans voted for the tariff bill on the pas sage, with ninety-eight who opposed the Republican party. Among the nays only two Demo-erats voted against it, while seventy Republicans voted against it. Therefore, he thought the harges would be against his friend from Illinois. Mr. Letcher replied that one good turn deserves another. He did not consider the charges as resting against the Democratic party, because with the practical illustration of last Congress. o nomine, the Republican party stand guilty.

Mr. Sherman responded. If there was any

thing wrong, or fraud or bribery engrafted in the legislation of the tariff bill, it was not done by the Republican party, for thirty Republicans only voted for and seventy against it, while only two Democrats voted against it.

Several votes were taken on amendments to Mr. Stanton's proposition, when the House adopted the substitute offered by Mr. Letcher, that a select committee of five members be appointed to investigate the charges preferred against the members and officers of the last House, growing out of the disbursement of any sums of money by Lawrence, Stone & Co., or other persons, and report the facts to the House with such recommendations as they may deem proper, with power to send for persons and pa-

Mr. Stanton withcrew his preamble, as the House had seen fit to throw the subject in hands of the Democratic side.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution, proposing that Wm. Matteson's case be investigated, looking to his expulsion from the House. Mr. Matteson was not present, he moved that

the subject be postponed till Monday week. Mr. Henry Bennett, of New York, stated that Mr. Matt. son had gone home in consequence of sickness in his family.

Mr. Harris said he would call up the subject on Monday week, unless good reasons were shown for its further postponement.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., wished to offer an amend

ment, which was read for information. He called for the testimony suppressed by the Corruption Investigating Committee of the last Congress, it being of great importance; and asserted that by such a suppression, the committee failed in the

discharge of its duty. The Speaker declared the amendment out of

order. The House took from the Speaker's table the senate bill making appropriations of indemnity for the slaves carried from the Southern States by the British during the last war. The reading of the names of the slaves occasioned excessive merriment.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, obtained the floor, bu gave way for a motion to adjourn till Monday The motion prevailed.

THE INCREASE OF GOLD.—The increase gold since January 1, 1847, is stated to be asf

From Australia, 329,217,000

\$807.392.000 Over eight hundred millions of dollars increase of the precious metals. Nearly all this amount is believed to be in Europe and America; but Europe has lost (of silver) in the same time,

Leaving a balance of incresse, in Europe and the United States, since 1847, of \$570,892,000. The gold in the Banking Institutions of the principal cities of the United States, and in

sent to Asia for teas, &c., about \$236,500,000

Total, Accumulation since	35,539,000 81,975,000	50,000,000 159,511,000 878,536,000
London Paris	29.621,000	57,765,000
Total, 5 Am. cities,	16,815,000	51,746,000
New Orleans,	3,230,000	10,505,000
Boston,	2,563,000	5,449,000
Baltimore,	1,108,000	2.998,000
Philadelphia	2,071,000	3.618,000
Banks. New York	October. \$7.843,000	January. \$29,176,000
n	1857.	1858.

The present reserve is the largest ever known on the American seaboard. In London and Paris the accumulation is so rapid that the hitherto unprecedented aggregate of 1852 in the Banks of England and France (\$234,000,000) may possibly be reached before half the present year runs out.

AN EXPENSIVE THEATRICAL COMPLIMENT The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, relates the following accedotes:

"They have an opera in Athens, where prima donna is very popular. One night she so bewitched the audience, the men took the splen-did pair of English blooded horses from the carriage, and dragged her home. She was de lighted until the next morning, when she ordered the coachman to drive her out. The coachman said that some of the 'gentlemen' of the preced ing evening had been carried away so far by their enthusiasm as not yet to have had time to return The day passed away, and nowith the horses. thing was heard of the horses. The second day she and the walls of Athens covered with bills offering \$500 reward for the recovery of her horses, but as they were worth at least \$2,000 they have not yet and probably never will be

heard of." VIRGINIA.-Richmond, Jan. 12.-The House dopted to-day the caucus resolution in favor of the Kansas Lecompton Constitution. The Se-nate has postponed action upon the subject. The action of the House is a virtual rebuke to

THE ELECTION-GOV. DENVER'S MESSAGE, &C.

The election as to State officers and the Legislature is still in doubt. A large number of the Free-State men adhered to the decision of their Convention, and would not vote. The St. Louis Democrat (Free-State) says:

Our informants state that at the time the eft Leavenworth the impression was, after careful counting up of the returns then received. that the Pro-Slavery men had elected their State officers, but that the Free-State party had carried the Legislature. Pro-Slavery majorities :-Kickapoo 864; Doniphan county 800; Johnson county 1,900: Bourbon 930. "Douglas county gives 500 Free-State ma-

ority, and Atchison city about 30 Democratic Other parts of the Territory had been but partially heard from. The vote was small, more than half the voters

of the Territory having declined voting for State officers, though a very decided expression was given against the Lecompton Constitution, the majority against it having been placed at ten

"In many places in the Territory two distinct polls were kept open by the Calhoun Judges and the Free-State Judges.

" A day or two after the election the Free-State nen were busy issuing a great number of warrants, and making arrests all over the Territory, under the recent legislative act against fraudu ent voting. Extensive frauds had been comnitted in many places.

"The people were much excited, and our inormants state that a more serious mischief than ver is undoubtedly brewing in the Territory. Sr. Louis Jan. 13.-The Democrat has reeived advices from Kansas this evening stating that the State Legislature met at Topeka on the

4th, and after receiving Gov. Robinson's mesage adjourned to meet at Lawrence. Mr. Calhoun, the President of the Lecompton Constitution, remains at Weston, Missouri, where he made a speech discouraging any entrance of the Territory by large bodies of men, ut countenanced the propriety of single indi-

viduals rendering assistance to their personal riends. Tue Message of Gov. Denver to the Legislature, ascribes the animosity and bitter feeling existing in the Territory more to personal hostility than political consideration. the action of the citizens of Nebraska as worthy of imitation by the people of Kansas. He draws attention to the second section of the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution, advising the avoidance of legislation until the action of Congress is ascertained; for should Kansas be ad mitted under that Constitution, all the acts of the Legislature will be nullified. He recommends early attention to the collection of a revenue for the building of a prison. He alludes to the rumor of the existence of an organization similar to the Danites of Utah, and advises action with reference thereto. Other suggestions, relative to amending the election laws, the pro-

tection of the school lands, &c., are made. St. Louis, Jan. 14 .- A despatch from Boonville, dated desterday, brings a report that the Pro-Slavery party had carried both the ticket for State officers and the Legislature, at the election

on the 4th. It is stated that Governor Denver placed croops at the disposal of the Free State men. for the purpose of preventing any invasion that might be attempted from the berder coun-

ST. Louis, Jan. 16 .- The Republican learns that Gen. Calhoun has returned to Lecompton under an escort of U. S. troops. It is also stated that he was to leave Leavenworth on Wednesday last for Washington with the Lecompton Constitution. The vote upon it at the last election is expected to arrive here to-night.

INTERESTING STATEMENT .-- A mercantile agency in this city has recently issued a circular in regard to the business of the United States, the number of and losses by failures, &c., which presents some curious results—of course only approximative. The circular states that the number of firms in the United States, (California) nia excepted) embracing all but a class of small retailers in the larger cities, is 204,061; or, estimating the population at 25,000,000, that there is a store for every 123 of our inhabitants, or to every 25 families. There has been tost by 337 swindling and absconding debtors, \$5,222,500, and by 512 firms which will pay nothing, their losses and confidential debts absorbing everything, \$20,309,000. There are 3,839 concerns owing \$197,080,500, and they are such cases as usually average 40 to 50 cents; and there are 435 louses owing \$77,189,000 which will pay in full if the times ahead prove to be ordinarily

prosperous. The total amount of the liabilities of the 5,123 failures is put down at
But tarre will be realized from
those who will pay in full \$77,189,000 \$299,801,000

at 40 cents

and on the amount of ordi-dary" failures, \$197,080,000 78,832,000 Leaving a final loss of \$143,780,000

If the country storekeepers' general debt is, as ereinbefore mentioned, \$2,282,000,000, it would be fair to infer that ordinarily the year's business would amount to all of double that sum, or \$4,564,000,000. From this we would deduct for light trade last Spring, and the injury to sales this Fall, 40 per cent., which would make the business for 1857, with the country merchant, amount to \$2,738,400,000, and as the losses for the year by this trade were \$41,838,000, the per

centage is about one and a half. FARM BUILDINGS-THE CHEAPEST BARN -At a Farmers' Club lately held in West Springfield, Massachusetts, after consultation and de

pate-'It was decided that a large barn was better than two or more small ones; that a tight barn was better, even for badly-cured hay, than an open one; that a brick barn and a state roof were the best and cheapest for a man who has all his materials to buy; that a good connection between a house and barn is a covered walk, overhung with grape vines; that economy of roof and convenience for work were of the first importance in any building; that warm water and warm stables were essential to the comfort of animals; that the housing of manures was judicious; that liquid manures are largely lost, even by those who have cellars and sheds for storing them; and that the best absorberts of liquid manure are buckwheat hulls, leaf mold

saw-dust, fine sand, dried peat, turf and straw. Mexico.-From the Mexican journals and letters received by the Picayune, it appears that the recent revolutionary proceedings of General Comonfort, assisted by General Baez, in the city of Mexico, had been received with much disfavor in many of the interior portions of the country, and a large number of States had openly declared in the most violent manner against the new order

of things. Many of the principal towns, including Vera Cruz, had also joined in the opposition to Co-monfort, and a formidable military coalition was in process of organization to assist in the movement against him. In several portions of the Republic, the troops were already in motion. and another change in the Executive power, at the date of the latest advices, appeared to be

imminent.

THE POTATO ROT AN OLD DISEASE.-A friend sends us the following "extract from a German paper," which says that "potatoes were first introduced in Europe in 1583; 59 years after the rot commenced; 80 years after its introduction no good seed was to be had. In 1696 new seed was imported from Peru: 45 years after this the rot again commenced, and in 1779 no good seed was to be had. In 1797 new seed was again imported, and it did not get into general use till 1802 or 1803." If this is a fact, we should have it fully proved, and that would prove the necessity of frequently renewing the seed from the original locality.

LF Nothing elevates us so much as the preoce of a familiar spirit, yet superior to our

light of truth.-Holmes, in Atlantic Monthly. keeps its cesential object in the purest white that one overlies the other. Poetry uses the different and much shallower trick in mental daylight. A pun, which is a kind of wit, is a We get beautiful effects from wit-all the priswhite light; that is the province of wisdom. any intermediate shade-upon an object; never whatever it touches. It throws a single ray, to weiv etelemoni bas laittaq a ni etaisaco that term in its general sense-that its essence feet consciousness in every form of wit-using must take more time to tell it. There is a per-If you want the deep, underlying reason, I

knows that his place is at the tail of a procesplumed hat. Passion never laughs. The wit with Hamlet, the fellow in the black cloak and he lived perfectly well with her; and the fatherthat the women are not in love with him, but | that day forward she was so well managed that losophical ones. The clown knows very well Why, there are obvious reasons, and deep phi- young man for his great skill in governing his authors and actors are ashamed of being funny? had been spent, they thought very highly of the INCOMPLETENESS OF WIT. -- Wonder why still more, and when they knew how the night

tive power."- Young Mens' Magazine. ' hull,' but the Yankee brain is the superior me- traitors, and asked them how they dared to come reversed. A stout English frame makes the best That may be true; but in bumanity the rule is they were confirmed in their suspicions. As most perfect vessels that ever crossed the ocean." us to put Glasgow engines in, you will see the was either killed or wounded, and when the send over your beautifully modelled steamers for A Cunard captain once said to me, 'If you will and bridegroom knocked at the door, and as no English cheeks, and gives vigor to English limbs. score is fatal to our health. Out-doors freshens the high pressure of constant excitement. Inhave or ever can in this severe climate, and under and live longer, and last longer, than we ever approaching its prime! The British live elower, beaves in a shower; Just then English beauty is cut off. In this same manner they passed the ave, American beauty begins to fall off like rosefar more lovely than English. But after twentyboasts a superiority. American girlhood is also of character. In these traits the New World | not done it, I would have served you as I served cousins. Not in sprightliness, culture, or force the English woman is superior to her American the ladies in the drawing-room. In externals, of, the remainder of the evening is passed with "When the dinner and the grapes are disposed

hem exist among us. cannot comprehend them, or why we should let dle and mystery to our Anglican cousins. They this most outlandish people are a perpetual rid-Tol ; anomiole and thodas asimipan dim deser bed of New York ! On all sides you will be ruffans are still troublesome in the neighbor- ness of all this, was beside herself for fear, and . Mississippi sawyer' is, and whether the border Mr. Fitzfunny wishes you to tell him what a table, making horrid faces, and stared wildly thing as the Maine Law in America! Young pieces; then he returned a second time to the nquire of you whether 'there really is such a at all in old England. Captain Full-Bottle will don't believe any such system will ever answer | threatened to serve him as he had done the expectation? Mr. High-Tory says that he ther our 'public school system comes up to our tary system' in American churches, and whewill inquire about the workings of the 'volun-(who is a constant guest at the tables of his flock.) | in pieces, and dashed his blood over the table, cross-questioning on. The vicar of the parish w 13odxo of Aloni 1 to 100 and 1 the oxpect w deal of curiosity is felt in regard to the very movements on this side of the water. A vast bas nam edt tuods anoitsup to erces a beats Levisthan. As an American guest, you will be over Spurgeon-the launch of the unlaunched | fore she could speak, he, looking about him, saw proposal to grow cotton in India-the furore married couple sat down at the table, and bethe St. Leger race—the last serial by Boz—the from it. As soon as they were gone the new new Reform project—the winner of the cup at time-the suspension of the Bank charter-the Indian mutiny is discussed for the twentieth long talk over news, trade, or politics. The parlor, and then comes a short 'grace,' and a At balf-past seven the ladies withdraw to the fore you are through with an English dinner. ribe and hind-quartere, rounds and sirloins, beand toil, and terrible 'sword exercise' upon tainment on two lemons. But it takes time,

"A French lady can give a splendid enter-

berettada ai suo taal

decenters. May I live to see the day when the the temperance reform 'sbyed a stone' at the or pressed upon you so pertinaciously, as before yore. The wine-bottle is not passed so briskly, though, are the drinking usages as in days of compeny 'terry long at the wine.' Not so bad, and, in despite of Solomon and Neal Dow, the things are 'punished' through two mortal hours; full five-and-twenty years ago. All these good old Burgundy, which his grandfather bottled up toests his grouse, and brings out his choicest he dresses his salmon, and roasts his beef, and Bull wishes to honor a draft on his hospitality, roast beef and plum-pudding affair. When Mr. cooks and young housekeepers. It is a solid went No half-cooked 'experiments' of new tit-bits on three-score dishes, as on the conti-"The dinner is bountiful and genuine. No Bull or his woman-kind is rapidly thawing out. ndol ni bigirl to hits si tadt gnidfyrsys tadt ban fliw now, moor gaining to seven you will find guest of the evening, you have handed the lady dollar 'feeds' of Mrs. Potiphar. When, as the dinner-party in Paris, or at the five bundred dressed, which is more than can be said of a well dressed; the portly women are sensibly white-cravated footman. The gentlemen are down' at the door, and duly announced by a six o'clock a half-dozen friends have been 'eet tospitality floats in the very atmosphere. By deep in Wilton softness; the good genius of the hot air ab infernis); the carpet is ankle a raddy flame, (no black holes in the floor for ed with a warm tint; the grate is blazing with tering an English home! The walls are paper--no ni ono noqu sakent wolg thight a tad W "

class of America 'help' is saucy and impulaboring classes are as subservient as a certain too obeequious in manner. In England, the bandy, very obliging and obedient, but a little most wholesome of servants, very tidy and the door, John Bull is let in by the rosiest and fac contrast with the green of the foliage. At brick, stuccoed to a cream color. This makes ouse is of yellow Portland stone, or clae of ed as a blooded racer for the ' Derby day.' The through shrubbery as earefully trained and tendas emerald, over walks smooth as marble, and five o'clock, and goes up through a lawn green bebies-for diance. He slights at his gate about evening paradise. Then for home-for wife and door, then arises the vision straightway of his key of his desk, his safe, or his manufactory pleted his day's toil, as soon as he can turn the home' as in his home. As soon as he has com-"The Englishman is never so much 'at

point !- Guy Lieingston. would only have encountered at the sword's rainbow tints for special effects, but always Age, when people spoke and acted as they felt, stantly at each other's tables, who in the Golden epice: throwing the shadows of two objects so lowy arms. Are there not men, sitting conway bear than in the clasp of your white wilneck would have been safer in the bug of a Normatic colors—but never the object as it is in fair yet, I wis, if thoughts could kill, dearest Emma's were profuse and tantalizing in the extreme most gushing thing I ever imagined. The kisses you greet your intimate enemy. It was the separated from the rest-red, yellow, blue, or "My gentle cousin Kate, only last night I saw when each is to the othern Brinvilliers in heart never meet without mingling in a close embrace, animosities? How many women are there who zed life supreme over such trifies as personal the laws of society and the amenities of civili-

THE EMBRACES OF "SOCIETY."-Are not

".rebro ni sliw wife in order." in-law took a hint from his son, and hilled a wife, and arranging his household; and from or you are all dead men. This astonished them to the door without speaking. 'Make no noise, soon as she saw them, she began to call them bride came to the door without her husband, one answered, they concluded that the bridegroom Early in the morning the parents of the bride and take care that I have a good breakfast. See that nobody disturb me to morrow morning,

brought him water. Then he said, 'If you had

wash my hands!' She immediately arose and

I jone my love in summer wife, 'I have not been able to rest for rage to-night. they had slept some fittle while he said to his night together, and she never spoke; and when an accent that she expected to, have her head to help him, which she did, but with so horrid the dogs and the horse.' He then ordered her

his more mature fancy burries him, and he ter foot. Thus are we poor men deceived! fail to guide him through the night into which 101 sessed bas requils red ofai seeg fraq flam dark, his undeveloped reason and half-knowledge sugar-loaf, is strapped on to her foot, and the satisfy. Often, like one who wanders in the art. A piece of cork, shaped like an irverted life and death which he knows not where to tion upon her marriage day she has recorrse to absurdly ignorant; he has aching doubts about true "small foot," To disguise this imperfecstanding of matters whereof he is assumed to be not drawn so tightly together as to produce the forbear to taunt or disregard; he has an under to have to do hard work, her toe and heel are has keen sensibilities which his elders do not bometimes, it seems, when a woman is expected love which he dares not confide to another; he ntrusted me with a Chinese mistere de toilette. disappointment; he has dreams of heroism and by a little isberality in the article of rice money depravity. He has ambition which burns out i touch. One of the mammas, influenced perhaps improvement upon the assumption of his total sool, had no corns, and were not tender to the small footed woman, and her feet were quite complete. She had attained to the position of a misunderstood. We arrogantly put him int indamed, but in the eldest the operation was advance of his age. He is not understood, or suffering great pain, and their feet were hot and of his own nature and its due education, is in up between them. Two of the girls were yet truth is, that the boy, as regards his conception like a cicatrice left after a huge cut, numning by the street-organ, to be a boy again? The heel. This is the small foot of the Chinese woosnoquer a feel any one feel a response and that is left to go into the slipper and totread -liw od olif oldstrotmoo ylestrobom a besasq and lump. The instep is where the ankle was, and contact with the heel. The toot is a shapeleas sole, the root of the great toe is brough; into of the natural foot fits into the hollow of the touch of pity. Particularly when transplanted bandage so it is drawn tighter. At last the ball stigmatized by the term boys with some hvely themselves to the position constrained by the severes—as the bones and tendon accommodate inflames and swells, but the tender mamms per month by month it is drawn tighter-the foot gradually. The bandage is never slacketedyou will see what I mean. This is done very till two points of the lozenge nearly meet, and near as possible. Take a jujube and double it great toe and the heel being brought together as was now curved into the shape of a bow; the children frequently die. The sole of the foot second operation-a torture under which sickly In the fifth girl I saw the commencement of the lowort a to equals and tankwames wen saw tool the four toes had been cut off by a knife. The was cool and painless, and appeared as though flammation had entirely disappeared, the foot foot. In the eldest of the four the redness and inend became amalgamated with the sole of the lost their articulation and their identity aslimbs, these four toes, ceding to the continual pressure, confined to the four toes; gradually, however preparation was only to the same extent; it was (all of ages advancing at small intervals) the caused evident pain. In the next three children The tees were red and inflamed, and the ligature walked upon the knuckle joints of her four toes bound in that position. The child, therefore, down under the ball of the foot, and closely untouched, but the other four had been forced menced. When the bandage of blue cotton was of two years old. Her penance had just combound by their mammas. The first was a child had undergone a preparatory washing, were unfriend's library, and their feet, which I suspect cointed day they were all seated in a row in my to prevent the torture of their feet. On the aphis lady, but their influence had been powerless donations of rice) of my missionary friend and their lives to the persuasion (aided by opportune Many of these femals children probably owed samut of little girls from the missionary schools Chinese woman should bring me a complete eries. By their aid I obtained that some poor to some of my good friends among the missionpeculiarity did not satisfy me, I had a recourse lanoitan sidt to noitanimaxo na laichtoppe os sa other curious Europeans at a dollar a head; but, bas saistqso res ot seitiments laber rieds and Kong who gain a very fair livelibood by exhibitell you. There are small footed ladies at Hong ntrance to Mr. Heard's compound, and I will produced? Stand back of the crowd, inside the sone. Do you ask how this strange deformity is from the knee downwards her leg is but skin and tion which produced that beautiful foot, and nuscles of her leg were destroyed by the operapopulation. She has no calves whatever. The feet an extraordinary China-woman of the unban their wake, stiffly totters upon her small deer's

vered that they fall to the earth and beceu has at length been solved. It has been disco. | the shouts of the populace—arrived at the botquestion, which has so long agitated the world, stop of the flight like living balls of fire-amids: Where do all the pins go to ?" This the year; the miserable rats which left the top

nder, \$220, or ten of as can be found

customary on the evening of a particular day of

night; and I think my informant stated, was

turned loose at the top of the flight of steps

into spirits of turpentine and set on fire, being

had witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of a

just returned from Rome, informed me that he

sel. Some years since, a gentleman, who had

lows by its crice and appearance, that they ever

seeks one of these places, and so terrifies its fel-

ed, and that the shrieking, half-roasted wretch

where they congregate when danger is threaten-

posed that the rats have places of rendeavous

turned loose near one of its haunts; it is sup-

dipped into strong spirit, and a lighted match

A rat having been caught alive in a wire trap, is

the vessels in the harbor of Kingston-upon-Hull

in the vaults of the warehouses and on board

rious but ernel custom, is occasionally practised

comprehends the ocean. - North American Review

him, and comprehends him no more than he

every grace and every virtue, who smiles upon

girl, whom his ardent enthusiasm clothes with

at last, he flies to the beauty of some amiable

scorpion of treachery and neglect, and perhaps,

craves, it is but to find himself possessed of the

only for the bread of sympathy which his heart

to an imagined friend of his own age, asking

Diogenes; or, if he ventures to unbosom himself

fear of some stern father or some domesticated

tions, his longings, his precious thoughts, for

to restrain and hide within himself all his emo-

Jean Paul's delectable tomance of Titen, he has

as he advances in years. Like young Albano, in

the sadness of good-by, fill his imagination and

loneliness of night, the mystery of the heavens,

riper intellect cannot at all times exorcise. The

stumbles over chasms, or starts at those awful

that class which Sir William Blackstone deno

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BOYS.

On the banks of the Beautiful River.

The winds and the birds shall deliver

This greeting of mine,

Has need of no algn,

For Catawba wine

Is the wine I sing,

Or at best but a Devil's Elixic.

And to praise it, one needs but name #;

While pure as a spring

ls such Borgia wine,

And after them tumble the mixer!

To the sewers and sinks

That have daiven the Old World frantic.

For foreign use, When shipped o'er the reeling Atlantic,

Drugged is their juice

Lyrs pears such a Krape

By the baunted Rhine,

There grows no vine

More dulcet, delicious, and dreamy

And the Sillery soft and creamy;

Saile lie el

Forever going and coming,

With a benison on the giver.

Fills all the room

Has a dash of Spanish bravado.

O'er the waves of the Colorado,

Are the Verzensy,

So this crystal hive

Are the haunts of bees

Whose sweet perfume

is the wine of the West,

For the richest and best

Of whose purple blood with

And the fiery flood

It pose ciusters hang

Nor the red Mustang,

That bask in our garden alleys,-

And the Museaset

lodeal adt 10 V.

Prom warm Carolinian valleys,-

To darken the drear Novembers.

Of wayside lans,

To be sang by the glowing embers

anim to anos sidT

Namelet | "Ah, my God!" eried Simon Gett, as he lowers being condemned by the victor to the that Simon Gett best of the lowers being condemned by the victor to the

is a Song of the Vine,

BAH M FORCERTOM

Of the Scappernong,

When the rain begins

That grows by the Beautiful River;

as bollow trees

Has a teste more divine,

Very good in their way

gaimmed has gaixed has gaimzewe a di W

With the fever pains

To rack our brains

As grows by the Beautiful River.

3y Danube or Guadalquiver,

No tavesm-bush to proclaim it.

To the Queen of the West,

And this Song of the Vine,

Prom the Attantia Monthly

grasp his whole soul with a power which lessen

BURKING RATS ALIVE.—The following cu-

having been applied, the burning animal

for yourself." works for music, and that epitaph will ansver to witness the spectacle, which took place at William," said the young lady, " substitute (re- | low. A great crowd of persons was assembled only his music can be excelled." "There, Sir | which leads to the Vatican (!) to the Plaza h nument: "He has gone to that place where scription on the great composer, Purcell's no tion was directed by one of the party to the in- large number of rats, after having been dipped Abbey, in company with some ladies, his atien" certain occasion, when visiting Westminiter invented in 1803, by Sir William Congreve. On A HIT BY A MISS.—Congreve rockets were afterwards refrain from visiting the vault or ves

And love her all the year I love my love in winter, As rich at Christmas cheer; For harmless mirth and pastime, For looks that thaw the cold; Far warmth of household welcome, For charities untold, I love my love in winter,

And love her all the year. I love my love in autuma, Like harvests full in ear; For virtues ripening ever, To serve our future needs; For wisdom to be garnered For fruit of gentle deeds. I love my love in autumn

And love her all the year. I poac my love in summer, And shady comfort near; For wealth of bloom and freshness A light on old and new For truth like noonday throwing For promise warm and true,

And love her all the year. I jone my love in spring-time, For smiles like suntise clear; For breath like baim of lilies, For eyes as bright as day; For cheeks like early roses. For beauty fresh as May, I love my love in spring-time,

BY CHARLES MACKAY

tone of voice, 'Get up and bring me water to phantoms of the brain which the firmness of LOVE'S SEASONS AND REASONS. ed his eyes on his wife, and cried, with a furious blood, and seeing no other animal to kill, turnand to the table with his sword recking in him; then having killed his horse, he came borse, which was the only one remaining to creature in the same manner, not excepting his He then swore he would serve every living stupid, without being able to utter a syllable around him. The bride, who was an eye-withim by the legs, and cut him into a hundred mastiff; then springing from the chair he caught same order; but on his not complying, he first and saw a Maltese beagle, and gave him the himself at the table. He looked round again, and all over the room: then came and seated him, and cut off his bend and legs, and his body up in a rage, and drew his sword; this the dog wash his hands, which the dog not doing, he got the ground is the ball of the great toe and the a loud voice, ordered him to bring water to one of his house-dogs, and calling to him with the bridegroom in the morning dead or not far great fear and suspicion that they should find groom together till the next day, not without the fathers and mothers left the bride and bride-Moorish custom, a supper was prepared, and her husband's house, and, according to the ever was fixed, and the bride was led away to better dead than alive. The wedding day, howbut that whoseever had his daughter would be he was applied to, that he had no objection, him for his daughter. The Moor said, when Moor, who was his intimate friend, and ask eisted in desiring his father to speak to the father was much surprised; but the son perbis neighbor's daughter. On hearing this the suited him. Upon which the young man named delighted if his son should find a party that wish to marry.' The father said be should be weary of the poor and wretched life I lead-I day to his father, and said: 'Father, I am would marry ber. The young man came one daughter, but she was a devil, and nobody another Moor, very rich, and he had an only execute them. In the same place there was so poor that he had the will but not the power to young man in the world, full of great projects, but great respectability, who had a son, the best "In a certain town there was a Moor of an old Spanish chronicle, a translation of which ni banol ed et si ", wends a lo gaimsT " edt lo The origin of Shakapeare's idea for his drama at the count that the great too bad been left Oteen plades are piercing the frozen snow.

memory than why he had." tom mere masses of scorched flosh. Notes and inquire why he had not a statue erected to his sides, at that time your highness rode inside the Cato said, " he had rather people should it is now more than forty years since, and be-

carriage, and I-stood behind:"

TRUE PRIDE. -Christian Ranch, the late

sand pounds apiece! He once directed three

hogsheads of tobacco, weighing nearly a thou-

from their sides to an upright position) two

ed! He could simultaneously "heap up" (raise

-tenri ed bluos tant baim bas essem diod bad

-who desire help from none. And he certainly

most sternly self-relying men, who lean on none

vances. He was one of those calmly and al-

to make, and not over prompt to accept ad-

averse to display-he was grave, tacitum, slow

-sb ві supinydq в'повтяба тэтя—нтакаятг

seribed by Mr. Randall as follows:

has nisiq-orntste eitataig lo asm a saw oH

the reply, "that can be easily understood; for Roman wreck, is Venice." the fact," the Prince answered. "Why," was charged with the embayed fragments of the same road ?" 'I really have no recollection of both, the dead waters of the opposite eddies, sidt ynaqmoo ruoy ai gaibir do ronod odt bad very centre of the struggle, the point of pause of " has most likely forgotten that I have already over the wreck of the Roman empire, and the ages. "Your highness," Ranch smiling said, and the lava stream; they met and contended Prince Wistgenstein, in one of the royal carri-North and from the South, the glacier torrent and was riding to the castle, accompanied by magnificence and energy, they came from the papers, he accepted an invitation of the Court, in their character and mission, alike in their painful. One day, it is reported in the German minarets, 'There is no God but God.' Opposite less elevated mind, would, perhaps, have been from his temples, and proclaimed from their giving utterance to recollections which, to a The Arab banished all imagination of creature opportunity once given, he did not shrink from tions of bloody exercises, hunting, and war when he wore the lacquey's livery; but, that which he built with the sculptured represents. not seek the opportunity to speak of the time worship. The Lombard covered every church beginnings of his career. It is true that he did idolatry, and to proclaim the spirituality of sculptor, was never ashamed of the humble Christendom; that of the Arab was to punish tem to the energated body and enfeebled mind of the Lembard was to give a hardihood and sysmulee, when other food failed. shaken over its golden parapets. The work of the raw flesh of game, and even of his cerrying erow dark edt bas bradmod edt lo abrowa given out from famine and fatigue, subsisting on rose up between two hemispheres, and the fierce savage wildernesses, after his assistants had asleep in a glittering sepulchre, the living light his continuing his lines as a surveyor through work, and the religion of the empire was laid in an instant. Traditions have come down of When sensuality and idolatry had done their seized the rope, and dragged down the structure Stones of Venice," thus eloquently writes:again made the effort, he bade them stand saide, VENICE.—Ruskin, in his great work, "The by means of a rope. After they had again and beds anoniur a nwob lluq ot sevals beibod elda

- Miss Landon

Such life never knows again. Break not its enchanted reign-Art thou weary of thy childhood? Plowers are coloring the wild-wood, Ere the winter hours come cold. And the bees are gathering gold Red as sunsel, white as snow, For thine eyes the roses grow Saliqe install a distant spring. Birds with golden plumes that bring Do the birds their music make-Art thou happy? For thy sake Of the green lest and the flower; Linger not upon the bour

the street nor cisterns in the houses. Have

bring the water in barrels from the river side !

Deutschers! Have you seen them, as we have,

entific attainments of these highly educated

urning house, and witness the wonderful sei-

Did you ever, at such a time, hasten to the

by law to assist at the extinction of the dames.

ed with the town-every citizen being compelled

to the doors; no! nor any fire-brigade connect-

ale country there are neither knockers nor bells

houses in the street !-for in this most scienti-

herous" as he banged the shutters of all the

raor through the streets at night time, roor

hear the watchman, who ordinarily whistles the

the air like come spectral bull? Did you ever

church-steeple, bellowing with his horn through

your slumbers in the dead of the night by the

the German towns? Were you ever roused from

do yan mi sad a see of-os noy lles faum sw seed

did you ever happen, sapient reader-we sup-

work. Logortsob be destroyed. Now

should another such outbreak take place, every

p the Rhine, and we were credibly assured that

bessed year as saut-masts out to bern sealing

oq edit unitities as the last Revolution the po-

the water at a more rapid rate than a Dutch

aged cow, or to any ressel that cuts through

weyance that travels at a quicker pace than an

the people so innately averse to any land-con-

deed, the German mind is naturally so slow, and

are mostly at the head of their factories. In-

worked by Englishmen; and Englishmen, too,

Ha teomla exa senim riedt ; srotoerib deigad

are cut by English navigators, and managed by

English shipwrights. Their railways, again,

Yo tlind one slossov meets ried T ".hnalgod

thean. "Have they no steam engines!"-

ply; "but a Prenchman manufactures it for

it may be asked. "Yes, they have," is the re-

Sates the Coblenz people no gas in their streets?

of Tiberius, or at least, Charlemagne. "But

world seems to have stood still since the time

chions. Hence, with the Rhenish people, the

at merely the remains of the old Roman fa-

sant women on the banks of the Middle Rhine

eadels" and " Ennde-mutices" worn by the pea-

the old Roman " aratra;" and even the " Haor-

ploughs, too, remain to this day the models of

to build-now nearly 1800 years ago! Their

hoats that the deringing originally taught them

bowod-orange, shur same very same bluede,

life; and if we walked down to the Rhine, we

were here teaching them the arts of civilized

wagon as the people used when the Romans

Certainly; but they are all constructed in

Nacht-wacht" who sits perched up in the

HTUOY THOMAS JEFFERSON'S FATHER-HIS GREAT glee. - Hassan, by the Hon. C. A. Murray ferist, in all the world.—Henry Mayhew's Upper thorn Mist of beau il A sounded that one bue the greatest " Colcopierist" -or rather cockebawas completed when I returned." A true story, only-Cockchofers! He was, we were assured, added, rubbing his bands-" By Allah, the canal nor the dowers, nor human Me interested him from his sitting posture with excitement, as be none of these. Neither the stars, nor the rocks the Pasha's eyes sparkled, and he almost jumped istry? or Mechanics? or Botany? No! it was shall have 300 more." In relating this story found mysteries of his and organism? or Chemis not completed by the day of my return, you eiddle, so as to get even a glimpse into the pro and shall come back in four months; if the canal or was it Physiology that he was striving to unyou may require; I am going to Upper Egypt, graven on the everlasting tablets of the rocks Here is the order for the number of laborers order to read the wondrous story of creation This ceremony being soncluded, I said to him, space? Or was it Geology that he studied, in and give him 200 blows of the stick on his feet. which he sought to fathom the infinite ocean of was a signal to my servaints to throw hun down would undertake to finish it in a year. My reply to what point of science he directed his attennor of the province for the labor required he provinces. We naturally begged to be informed -revog edt no rebro na min eveg I li tadt bins edsured us, bore a high reputation in the Rhenish pen and paper, and having made his calculations, German Weiser, who, a Teutonic friend aswould undertake to make it. He took out his frivolous subjects. Once we were introduced to quired, I seked him in what space of time he vote their whole lives to the study of the most the length, breadth, and depth of the canal reengineer of the province, and having given him gentlemen delight to denominate as " verdant," from the Nile to that village, I sent for the chief ish or simpletonic quality which English young dria, and having determined to make a canal stopped here on my way to Cairo from Alexanout injustice to the nation, that the peculiar similar occasion. In fine it may be said, with- down to the Kile. How do you think I made ling to live over the decade between his fifth and | forced to show these wiseacres how to act on a neighboring provinces it brings the produce consequence. And we ourselves have been middle of the Delta, from which and from the this humane sentiment. Would any man who by the public thanks of the town voted him in oth ni exali e ot sheel lane tath" under foreign induences, are they deserving of stayed the ravages of the flames, as was testified it led. "Well, then," continued the Pashs, from the soil where they were born, and placed was on fire, it was the English chaplain who liced it, but had not thought of inquiring whither add, too, that at the time the Coblenz prison northward of this spot ?" Mr. Thorpe had nohouses, and upwards of sixty streets? Let us tion, "a canal that joins the Mile a few miles We cannot but look upon that class of beings three days and nights, destroying nearly 2,000 Did you see," he added, with increased animapoor, simple Germans had let it burn on for overcome them, and, Inshallah, I will do so still: guished the great fire at Hamburg, after the been contending against them: I have always was an English engineer, Mr. Lindley, who extinbe done without difficulty? all my life I have one by one, to the spot? Did you ever read that it know all that; I shall have difficulties; what can throw the thimbiesfull of water that they bring, I" , gaidguel , said the Pasha, laughing, "I the utter ignorance of the people who were to ALI PASHA AND ENGINEERING DIPFICULand Germany upon these matters—as well as ed, owing to the defective appliances throughyou ever heard of whole towns being destroy-

-Dr. Elder's Biography of Rane, the Arctic "No, Tom, they ain't done apologizing yet." ai saism redtien gaived envene to noites est-Elishs answered the appeal in the spirit of the

out,-" Come down, Elisha! Oh, Elisha, come bave broken a neck or two, maybap, called by the imminent risk of a fall, which would ance from the pavement below, greatly terrified little Tom, who had witnessed the performparty through this last form of purgation, Before he had fluished putting the whole

and holding him there, demanded an explicit each of them in turn to the edge of the roof, ed penitence also, and he proceeded to drag satisfied with indicting punishment, he exactsure of their respective deservings. But not singly, he had ouffed them to the full meahe went at them serictim, till, severally and was among the risks of resistance. Forthwith eldmut eldirret a lo lireq eridw noitiseq a ni was more than a match for the best of them, merey; for no one could help another, and be ance and higher courage, and they were at his -ed rotted antagonists, but safe to his botter be-The roof was steep and dangerous to his handsome settlement to the east

then he had them on terms even enough for a could realize the practicability of the feat; and to the roof, and was among them before they the rain-spout, climbed like a young tiger at himself. Fired at the outrage, he clutched was instantly answered by a broadside levelled sist and leave the premises; which, of course, young gentleman offended, required them to detook the defence, and in the firm tone of a cry of the injured party, promptly underbelow. Elishs attracted to the spot by the outsirig out ta anny-wold morn shaw-viting guitoods his father's yard, were amusing themselves by had elimbed upon the root of a back building in neighbor boys, all bigger than himself, who When he was ten years old, four or five

DR. KANE IN BOYHOOD.

.Louisville Journal .. All is right on a winter night! And the world was white, Let the snow snow then, Let the winds blose then!

> to: there is fun on a winter night! if the world be white, When the stars glisten,

And the fire snap spite, , wone awone ad! but It the wind blow,

WINTER SONG.

There crawls past our window the same ox-PROGRESS IN GERMANY.

CATAWBA WINE.

SMALL FOOTED LADIES.

lrish porter might envy. Taking advantage of

na displays a pair of calves which an

has large natural feet, and having tucked up her

The lady, who is not in her premiere Jennesse

the London Times correspondent at Shanghai:

A fisherman and his wife push their way by

We extract the following from the letter of

TAMING OF A SUREW.

I now present to your readers :-

Whither Heaven leads in the path through the Let us go, let us go, Guiding spirits will stand and mark; Above, like stars in the deep blue dark, The pure snow-crystals will deaden pain; No matter-no matter! The path shines plain,

Patiently once on this path through the snow And never lead to a human door, Die with the dying day obscure. Never to any earthly end It may be the unknown path will tend

Deep at its core with the blood of spring, That each sentinel tree is quivering Lurks the promise of golden days. It may be under the glittering baze Each after each in the path through the snow." Vs Me go, as we go,

And as we go, as we go,

" My heart, I follow thee all the way, Dearest to dearest can only say, Silent and steadtast, one by one; They who would tread it must walk alone, After the rest in the path through the snow?

Who'll go, who'll go, But marks where some weary foot has trod ; And not a step of the slippery road Wastes where the wind sweeps, biting keen, Narrow and rough it lies between Over the moor the path through the snow

I know, I know, -huolo lo edot s'isgas galtehaw 10 Polded white as a sinner's shroud Bare and sunsbiny, bright and bleak, Rounded cold as a dead maid's cheek,

THE ENGLISH AT HOME. THE PATH THROUGH THE SNOW.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, JANUARY 23, 1858.

Original Novelet.

THE RAID OF BURGUNDY. A Historical Romance

RANCE AND THE SWISS CANTONS.

FITTEN POR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.

ed according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the Disot Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER XXV.

"CHARLES THE TERRIBLE."

While the concluding events we have related were passing in the chateau De Varens, the dlong sortie of Count James d'Armagnac, persing the soldiers of Chabannes, had opened a path to the valley below, by which a score two of his followers were enabled to cut their way to the open country. Not so fortunate, wever, was their brave lord ; for though inmired with superhuman resolution, he had chieved success in his first onset, nature soon cumbed under the violence of his exertions. eaching the hamlet of De Varens, he had fallen rom his saddle and sunk senseless amid the ales of battle. Recovering consciousness, it to find himself in the tent of Count de Damartin, and a captive of his suzerain, the King of France.

Thus fell into the hands of the politic Louis Duke de Nemours, the last of those formidable erons whose united assistance had enabled their feudal chief, the Duke of Burgundy, to sure successfully his own power with that of the French monarch. Charles the Rash now nd himself alone in his contest with his royal rival : as the Duke of Brittany and Charles de Berri, brother of Louis, had already renounced Bliance with their former friend. After these Berious defections, the Duke of Burgundy cherished one reliance still for outside aid; and this as on his brother-in-law, Edward, then King of England. But, as if all his hopes were to be nstrated at once, Warwick, the "king-maker," he was the head of the Lancastrian party, had ddonly turned against Edward, defeated and deraped bim, and forced him to fly for proteoon to Charles the Rash, instead of coming, as he had promised, with ten thousand men to his esistance against Louis. Thus, one by one, the Duko's allies were rendered powerless or inimical, and Louis XI., unable to conceal his triumph. directed the General Chabannes to prepare for mediate hostilities against Burgundy.

"Oh, my dear lord Dammartin," he wrote to the general, "I can imagine no other Parase than to thwart the designs of Burgundy." Acting on this feeling, he at once repudiated e treaty of Peronne, and ordered Charles to appear before him at Paris, as a rebellious vasal, to give an account of his conduct.

The Duke of Burgundy was in Ghent when the herald of France appeared before him with trampled the document under his feet, and scourged the messenger who brought it. The war-broke out afresh, and Charles collected a new army to withstand the forces of Louis.

Thus fared the two great factions which disted the possession of half the French soiland involved, moreover, the triumph or fall of adalism in the kingdom-when, at the close of a hot day in June, a horse, covered with dust, and bearing two riders, ambled leisurely over the highroad near the borders of the French territory extending to the banks of the river Somme, beyond which were the dominions claimed as independent possessions by Charles of Burgundy. The animal was a stout roan, of Flemish breed and of great strength, as was manifest by the ease with which he carried his two riders, one of whom was an elderly man, and the other a youth, who conversed together as they journeyed.

"We must be near Nesle, Simon Gütt," said the young rider. "Twas to be four leagues from the hostel where we broke fast at high noon; and 'tis now vespers."

"Ay, my master," rejoined his companion; "and right glad will Simon Gütt be when Nesle receives us. Mine eyes are blind with dust, and-"

"Close thine eyes, then, good Simon," interrupted the youth, who rode behind the Swiss serving-man; "for there is more dust

still in the road before us!" He pointed, as he spoke, to a cloud of dust which appeared at about the distance of half-a-

mile, indicating, without doubt, the advance of a large travelling party.

"Let us to one side, among the trees," said Simon Gütt, "till the band, whatever it be, shall pass us by. There be other things to fear beside dust, now-a-days: and 'twere best to be prudent, master Alphonse."

"As theu wilt, Simon," said the youth; and without more ado the serving-man guided their horse aside from the road into the wood that exirted it, where he reined him quietly in a concealed portion till the other wayfarers should pass by. Some time, however, elapsed before the character of the latter could be made out; during which the two travellers dismounted and watched their slow approach. When, at length, the foremost could be seen, they saw that he wore the dress of a free archer, but that he carried neither bow nor curtal-axe, nor, indeed, a weapon of any description; but came slowly halting in the dust of the highway, with head drooping, and eyes upon the ground. Ere they could express to one another their surprise, another and another, in the same archer's garb, and alike weaponless, followed in succession and then, by twos and threes, uttering doleful groans, mingled with fierce curses, there passed scores upon scores, at the same uncertain pace, until full five hundred were noted by the concealed observers. But what was more astonishing, as well as frightful, was the discovery which Simon Gütt, albeit with blinded eyes, speedily made, that each one of these five hundred free archers held his right arm in a sling formed of a bow-string, and that a horrible mutilation had been inflicted on every man-his right hand having been cut off at the wrist, lows, from which dangled the body of a man in leaving only the stump wrapped round with archer's garb, and to this body were affixed rags, through which the blood oozed as they walked. Some of these wretched men were wounded and maimed elsewhere; but all shared five hundred free archers of Nesle, who had been

has been dene here!"

"By our Lady, I will learn more concerning frightful and vividly repulsive. this strange sight!" replied Alphonse. And

The archer addressed was a fierce-looking tion he responded, with a fearful oath.

"My hand-the butcher of Burgundy keeps

him again!

"Av!" cried a companion, who walked be side, speaking in the Picard dialect, "five hundred right hands are nailed to the gates of Nesle. while Charles the Terrible drinks blood with his butchers in the palace! May all the curses of hell be his henceforth and forever!"

Alphonse turned sadly away, and regarded the long line of maimed archers as they went on, bruiting their maledictions against Charles of Burgundy, till their voices could be no longer heard, and their forms were lost in the clouds of dust that rose behind them Then remounting the roan, the two travellers pursued their way, arriving at dusk before the gate of Nesle, at which were bands of soldiers wearing the colors of Burgundy.

"We are two humble wayfarers," said Simon Gütt, in reply to a man-at-arms, who suddenly seized the reins of their steed.

"Are ye for the Duke or the King ?" demanded the soldier, fiercely.

"We are peaceable abiders of the law, and quarrel with no man," returned Simon Gütt. "Whence journey ye ?"

" From the Swiss mountains, to seek relation in France," interposed Alphonse.

But the soldier cried: "Silence, malapert! let the graybeard answer! Or dismount, both, and let us see what

ve have hid in your sacks." He laid his hand, as he said this, on a couple of small panniers affixed to the girths under their blanket-for saddle they beasted not-

which contained a few changes of raiment. "You will fine nought that is treasonable with us," said the Swiss, good-humoredly, as he

But the soldier, who had been attentively regarding his features by the light of a torch which another held, now grasped him violently by the throat, exclaiming, with an oath,

"Villain! incendiary! I know thee well!" "In the Lord's name! why do you maltreat me ?" cried Simon Gutt, struggling to free himself from the soldier's choking clutch.

Alphonse hurried to his assistance, and struck aside the ruffian's arm, but several of the man's comrades threw themselves forward with ready weapons in their hands, and the pair would have been overpowered in a moment, had not a horseman ridden up hastily from the gate on discovering the tumnit.

How now, brawling knaves! are ve fighting among yourselves? Have ye not drunk blood enough this day?"

"It is the Duke's physician!" whispered the clad in black, and with but a plain sword at his rode into the crowd of turbulent men-at-"What is it ye do !" he demanded, sharply.

"Your lordship, we have discovered a great villain here!" answered the ruffian who had seized Simon Gütt, but now released his hold. This graybeard was a groom of that Blue Boar hostelry, wherein our noble and conquering Duke did barely escape the flames. 'Tis away with me if I remember not his gray beard and round eyes as 'twere yesterday! I shot at did turn the bullet."

"What sayst, sirrah? Is it true that thou art a murthering incendiary?" cried the physician, Angelo Catho, addressing the Swiss.

"It is true that I was a servitor at the hos telry, and no more," replied Simon Gütt; "but, as God shall judge me, I know nought concerning the cause for which my poor master's house was burned."

"He do h he!" rejoined the soldier. "Was not your lordship present when this graybeard's fellow, the groom, was flayed alive? If they were both serving-men at the hostelry, why should not this villain be scourged to death like his comrade?"

" Follow me!" was the brief response which the physician vouchsafed to the soldier's harrangue, as he fixed his keen eye upon the Swiss. 'Who is thy companion?"

"A youth who seeks kindred in Gascony. replied Simon Gütt. "There be no treason be tween us, as the Lord shall judge !"

"Follow me!" reiterated Angelo Catho; and turning his borse's head, he rode toward the

Simon Gütt and Alphonse remounted their roan and urged him forward; while the men-atarms, with many muttered threats, drew near each other, discussing the well-nigh forgotten subject, just recalled, of the burning of the hostelry on the morning of St. Tron's battle.

Angelo Catho meanwhile rode into the town of Nesle, traversing the main street towards the great church, while the riders of the roan kept close behind. It was now nightfall, but the way was illumined by hundreds of torches, brandished in the hands of soldiers, who with naked swords, ran wildly up and down. These torches flashed upon the gutters of the streets, down which flowed what seemed to be water; but as the roan at a crossing splashed the dank tide upward, Alphonse and Simon Gütt uttered an exclamation of horror; for they saw that the stream was of blood. In a few moments they reached a square in front of the church, and here the appalled travellers beheld a spectacle which caused them to close their eyes, in deadly sickness, so wantonly murderous and unnatural did

The blaze of a thousand torches cast its lurid glare upon a multitude of soldiers who thronged about the open doors of the church, armed with every description of weapon. Above the doors were nailed hundreds of human hands, the trophies backed from the free archers whom the travellers had encountered on the road to Nesle. At a little distance from the church stood a galscores of the same bleeding human hands. This was the body of Le Petit Picard, captain of the hanged without merey when captured, his fol-

"Ah, my God!" cried Simon Gütt, as he lowers being condemned by the victor to the drew a long breath, after the last of the poor cruel mutilation which they had suffered Duke's questions." archers had limped by, "what terrible cruelty The two travellers turned their gaze from the horrid sight, only to encounter a scene more their ill-will ?"

walking out at once into the highway, he drew crowded with soldiers, forming a semi-circle nigh to one of the sufferers, and in a tone of around the doors of the church, which stood commiseration, inquired the reason of his muti- upon the highest ground. As Alphonse and friends into deadly enemies." Simon Gütt looked toward this church, they beheld a band of ruffians in the Burgundian man, of middle age; and to the youth's ques- colors, emerge hastily from the doors, dragging it in pledge that I will not draw arrow against with spear heads. The most heart-rending shrieks now rose, mingled with discordant cries and shouts of triumph; and then the soldiers tossed forward the wretched women and girls to their infuriated comrades below the church steps, who received them with sword thrusts and strokes of axes. All the space in front of the church and on the spacious steps were piled with dead bodies lying one upon another: and from these the blood gushed in a wide stream into the gutters and beneath the feet of their merciless enemies. Each moment the ruffians drew forth new victims, and the air was pierced with shrieks, while over all the torches cast an unearthly glare, so that the scene appeared to be infernal, and its actors demons rather than human forms. Doctor Angelo Catho, physician of the Duke, paused a moment, viewing the spectacle with a calm eye, but the two who rode close behind him averted their eves in silent horror. At this moment a blast of trumpets and loud shoutings announced the approach of Charles of Burgundy. He came at the head of a cavalcade of nobles and knights. each seeming to outdo the other in bravery of apparel and richness of horse-furniture. Charles himself was clad in complete armor of black. with the blue scarf of his family crossed over his breast, and the Lion of Flanders emblazoned upon the costly saddle-cloth that descended below his horse's knees. As he advanced the steed's hoofs plashed up the warm blood, staining the trappings; and looking downward the conqueror beheld the bodies of women and children stripped naked and covered with wounds, on either side

> of his pathway. "Hah!" he cried, "I have good butchers about me. These are the fruits of the tree of

man! But it is a terrible sight!" As he uttered these words, the seldiery intoxicated with blood, shouted anew, crying, Long live Charles the Terrible !"

"Well," muttered the Duke, turning to the Sieur de Coutay, who rode beside him, "it is as good a name as 'Charles the Rash.'" Then, reining his horse, he proceeded slowly on past the church, which was now a shamble, and followed by knights and gentlemen, descended toward the gutes.

When the cavalcade had cleared the square, the Count de Campo Basso bending his head. inquired of his master.

"Shall I give the signal?" "If it is time," answered the Duke.

The Italian rose in his stirrups, and grasping torch from a follower, waved it aloft three times, and then cast it into the open window of a dwelling which they were then passing. In soldiers, as they fell back before the rider, who, an instant hundreds of torches were brandished in a similar manner, and men could be seen rushing frantically to and fro, entering sently from one and another, and a score of buildings, flames burst forth, and mounted to the roofs. Charles of Burgundy had ordered the town to be burned, and his butchers were turned

"Follow me!" said Angelo Catho, beckoning to the two travellers, and spurring his steed in now four years or more, but may the fiend fly the rear of the Duke's cavalcade. The riders of the roan kept close, fearing now to lose sight of their protector, lest they might be murdered the murtherer in the wood that night, but Satan at once by the maddened Burgundians. In a short time they had reached the gate, out of which crowds of soldiers were pouring, with burdens of plunder gathered from the sacked

howses, now doomed to general conflagration. At a farm-house some distance from the walls, chosen as the head-quarters of the Duke, Angelo Catho and the two travellers approached the Prince, who was observing the flames of Nesle as they flared against the sky and cast their lurid effulgence over groups of fugitives who, escaping from the city in all directions, were pursued by soldiers on foot and horseback, and cut down remorselessly, without distinction of age or sex. Charles turned quickly as the physician approached him.

"These fellows," said the Italian, pointing to his followers, "may recall some reminiscences to your grace. The elder confesses to have been groom at the Inn of St. Tron, where a great calamity so nearly chanced to us."

"The Inn of St. Tron!" mused Charles, where a groom was scourged to death by your brother Campo Basso's orders, Angelo?"

"It is true," answered the physician, "and the host himself perished under the whip at Liege, as your grace may remember. But this fellow escaped it seems; and is but now from

the Swiss valleys." "Knowest aught concerning the burning of the Inn of St. Tron?" demanded Charles, abruptly addressing Simon Gutt, who had removed his cap and was awaiting humbly whatever might befall him; "speak boldly, or it shall be worse for thee!"

The Swiss replied.

"As God shall judge me, my lord, I am innocent of all blame in that business. I was aroused by the flames, and hastened at once to save the horses under my charge, the which being done, I was suddenly set upon by armed men, whom I did 'scape by flying to the wood."

"And where hast thou since sojourned?

"In my native country of Switzerland, whence am now journeying, with the poor youth whom my lord sees, in order that he may seek kindred

The serving-man uttered these words in a the sight he had just witnessed, and dreaded each moment lest some of the fierce Duke's followers might strike him a murderous blow.

Charles regarded him scrutinizingly a moment and then said, "Thou art from the Swiss valleys? Art like-

wise from the country of James de Romont?" "We are from Alsatia, my lord?" "Answer me then, quickly; and take heed what thou sayst? Are the Swiss leaguers plotting new mischief against my friends in the cities? I have news that thy countrymen have

that Simon Gutt hesitated to respond to the

" Hah, boy! and who else do they honor with

"The Duke of Burgundy's unfaithful and The square, as has been remarked, was tyranuous governors!" replied Alphonse, beldly; who oppress the people, like Von Hogenbach in the compté of Ferret, and turn their master's

"By St. George! thou art a bold stripling!" cried the Duke, regarding Alphonse attentively; "how darest prate thus of my good Governor by the hair scores of women and girls, and hold- Hogenbach, who curbs his turbulent compté as ing above their heads young babes transfixed a strong rider reins his steed? Have a care mal's back, his fainting form sustained by the with thy rash tongue, youth!"

"I speak truth, my lord," returned Alphonse the Governor Hogenbach is hated by the people : and they call him 'Gesler' through all the

"Hah!" cried Charles. "That was the Austrian whom Tell slew with an arrow-ch? well! was it not? Speak! are there more Tells in Switzerfand, youth ?"

"I doubt me there be a hundred in each canton," answered Alphonse, without shrinking. The Duke regarded him narrowly, and then said

"Boy! thou hadst better seek out thy Gascon kindred and tarry with them; for as the Lord lives, Charles of Burgundy will make short work of thy hundred Tells if they lay hands on his Governor, Hogenbach. Now get ye hence, and take heed of your ways! Let them depart. Angele !"

"Will not your grace have further speech with this groom concerning the hostelry mat-

"Tut, 'twas no groom's hand that lit incendiary's match, Angelo. Hark ve, my good leech! it is one of the debts which Charles owes to Louis of France. Eneugh! The poor clown whom your brother Campo Basso sceurged, died innocent, though the Kerne's life was of small

worth. Let these fellows go in peace!" "Your grace shall be obeyed," said Angelo Catho.

"Attend me presently, Angelo, with some anodyne; for I fear a sleepless night. I would rest! I am weary of blood!"

The Duke dashed his hand quickly across his forehead and turned away. The physician made a sign of dismissal to the two riders of the roan, and Simon Gütt, who needed no further injunction, spurred the animal at once into a rapid pace, endeavoring to make the best of his way from the unlucky gates of Nesle. Behind them, as they departed, flared up the flames that were consuming the devoted town, reflecting a fierce glow from the sky above to the surrounding

But the travellers were not yet out of danger's reach. The night had set in, and the highway was becoming sufficiently gloomy as it skirted woodland and precipice to inspire a feeling of uneasiness, when the bridle of the roan was suddenly grasped by a man who started abruptly from the roadside, at he same time that three others advanced from behind.

"Dismount and give up the horse, varlets," eried he who had grasped the bridle. "Such as ye may as well walk, when your masters would ride." The Swiss recognized in the voice which addressed them, that of the man-at-arms who had encountered them first at the gate of Nesle.

himself," replied Simon Gütt. "And we make the best of our way. Let us pass in peace, my good friends." As the serving-man said this, his companion, the youth, slipped quietly to the ground from his place behind.

"Ye may go where ye will, and the foul fiend go with you!" cried the ruffian who held the bridle, giving vent to an oath. "But I have set mine heart on this goodly roan, which shall presently bear a rider worthy of his mettle! So dismount, knave, and prate not."

"Ho. Moustache! forward!" exclaimed the youth suddenly, as he struck the horse smartly with his open hand; and no sooner had he spoken than the roan reared upward with a snort, and jerking his bridle from the hands of the ruffian who grasped it, struck forward at the instant with his fore feet, planting them full upon the breast of the soldier, who fell with a groan to the ground. At the same time Alphonse drew his poinard and made a kinge at another of the ruffians, piercing him through the breast ere he could interpose his own weapon in defence. The movement of the horse and action of the youth were se simultaneous and unexpected, that the two marauders rolled in the dust before their comrades were aware of danger.

"Now, Simon Gütt! wheel Moustache, and ride down another!" cried Alphonse in a loud tone, as he threw himself forward to meet the thrust of the soldiers, who, drawing their heavy swords advanced to out him down. Simon Gitt. however, apparently astounded at the deed which the roan had perpetrated, seemed powerless to control the new furious animal. He kept his place while the steed reared and plunged, but his arm seemed nerveless to direct his motions. Meanwhile the two remaining ruffians precipitated themselves at once upon the stripling who bravely defended himself with his dagger. Could the serving-man have interposed at this juncture by urging his horse against the soldiers, Alphonse might have been less at disadvantage; but a moment's delay was nearly proving fatal to the youth, who, failing to sustain himself against a double assault, was presently beaten down by the curtal-axe of the foremost man-at-arms Simon Gutt, just wheeling the roan, beheld his young master sink, and, thinking no more of contest, cast himself from the horse, and rushed between Alphonse and the sword which was again uplifted to strike. But at this crisis a new color was given to the conflict by the appearance of a man, who, wielding a heavy mace. suddenly sprang from the roadside, and swinging his weapon, at once shivered the soldiers' curtalaxe, and dashed it down to the ground beside his companions and the insensible stripling. The fourth marauder turned to fly, but not in time to escape a stroke of the mace which faltering tone; for he was panic-stricken by dashed the steel up from his hand, and stretched him headlong at a dozen paces distance. "Lie there, dog of a Burgundian!" cried the

mace-bearer fiercely, as he witnessed the effect of his last blow. "And now, in God's name, speak!" he continued, addressing Simon Gutt, who knelt over the prostrate youth, extending his arms as if he still would protect him. "Who and what are ye who have defended yourselves so valiantly against grievous odds ?"

"Alas! I fear me he is mortally hurt!" cried the Swiss, heeding not the other's question, but bending over Alphonse, and uplifting his face "It is not Charles of Burgundy whom they hate," cried the youth Alphonse, perceiving the youth's bosom, and said—

"Also! whither?" murmured Simon Cott.

There are none but hostile men behind us, and the night is wearing."

"I will presently bestow ye both in a place of set upon yonder steed, and we will uphold him

Simon Gutt obeyed the stranger's gesture by rising from his knees and securing the roan, which was now standing quietly at the road side. This done, Alphonse was placed upon the anitwo who walked beside. And thus diverging from the highway, the little troop entered into the woodland and pursued a devious path, dimly disclosed by the moonlight that now began to penetrate through the tree-tops. Upon the road, meanwhile, the four soldiers, three of whom were beyond all reach of succor, lay just as they had fallen in the thick dust.

GHAPTER XXVL

THE POREST LODGE.

The morning oun gilding mountain-brow, and bathing high forest-branches, slanting down eastern hill-sides, and kindling up dew-sprinkled mendows into a blaze of silvery light, that presently exhaled in golden vapor-penetrated. likewise, with a few beams to the open casement of a small cottage, a hunting-lodge, that was situated in a deep valley in the midst of an extended forest skirting the banks of the Somme, and extending, with intervals of open country, far away to the borders of Normandy. Much of the land, as we have remarked, was at this period overrun by wildernesses of woodland, in the intricacies of which reamed many varieties of game—the red fox, the stag, the wolf, and the wild-boar. A traveller might easily lose himself for days in one of these almost pathless wilds: for, save an occasional forester's cot, or the hut of a woodman, few denizens save brutes were to be found in the dreamy solitudes. Occasionally, indeed, in some deep ravine, or under the shelter of a mossy cliff, crowned by gnarled and stunted oaks, the cell of a religious recluse might be encountered, and its occupant, some gray-bearded, tattered devotee discovered at his prayers, or engaged in gathering roots and berries for his scanty nourishment. Otherwise these forest growths might be traversed for scores of miles without the sight of human face or the sound of human voice.

But the little lodge, through a vine-wreathed

esement of which the morning sun now stole in chequered beams, was not rugged and homely like the retreat of an anchorite. It was situated upon a deep ledge in a narrow valley or gulch, reached from the upper woody plain by a precipitous pathway, and was concealed effectually from the inquisitive eyes of chance wanderers in the forest by a half-circle of rocks at its rear, overcapped by wide-branching trees, which completely hid its roof, while on the borders of the ledge was a corresponding curtain or net-work of trees, screening the nook from all observation from any opposite point. Through this interlocked ourtain of wood the eastern rays were now streaming, penetrating the interior of the appointed, with modest hangings on the walls and rushes strewing the floor. A silken covered couch stood near the casement, and upon that lay the form of Alphonse the page, his eyes closed in sleep, and his pallid features faintly illumined by the shaded light that stole from without. Beside him upon a footstool sat a young maiden, whose lustrous eyes watched his sleeping features; and at a little distance, near the open door, beyond which could be seen a small garden, two other figures occupied oaken chairs, and were engaged in low conversation. The maiden whose golden-tressed head bent over the sleeping youth was Angela, whom we left at the close of a previous chapter, carried from the burning castle of Varens by the messenger Merindat. The two others who talked together, were the mace-bearer and Simon Gütt. The countenance of the former was grave and earnest in expression, whilst that of the Swiss exhibited marks of great wonder and interest in

the matter of their conversation. "Yea, Simon Gütt!" said Merindat, in measured tones, "thou hast soothly said that I have changed, and that I wear no more the smile which was wont to signify my merry heart. Put forth thine hand now, mine ancient friend, and fold down this green doublet o' mine. There, good Simon!" continued the mace-bearer, rising with his guest, and assisting the latter to shift the forester's garment, so as to exhibit his naked breast and shoulders. "What seest thou, Simon

"I see the marks of- Blessed St. Peter! what be those scores and deep wounds, say,

"They are the welts and furrows of the lash, Simon Gütt!" cried the mace-bearer, with a veemence that was startling, while a dark frown corrugated upon his forehead, and the veins of his face became filled with blood. "Hah! my friend! they are marks of the scourge, wherewith the flesh of a free Switzer was torn from his imbs by the flayers and butchers of yonder tyrant-Charles of Burgundy! Look upon them, Simon Gütt! behold the red brand of a freeborn man's shame, and know by these stripes that I am changed—that I am no more the peaceful publican, Pierre Bart-but a bloodound on the track of Burgundy's Duke."

"My master! my kind master! they scourged thee thus!" cried Simon Gütt, his eyes filling with tears as he regarded the discolored wales that still bore witness to the cruel flagellation which the landlord of the Blue Boar had suffered in the town-house of Liege by order of Charles

"Ay, Simon Gütt! till I sunk like one dead at the foot of the scourging-pillar! And then, casting me into a dangeon, they would have done me to death by starvation and neglect, had not my spirit been as iron beneath their

"But at last thou didst 'scape them!" cried Simon Gütt-"thou art free now, dear master

"Yea, Simon! I am free to follow the path of Charles the Burgundian, till I behold him sink, as I did, bloody and despairing. When the burghers of Liege, rising a second time against their Duke, cast open my prison doors and bade me arm myself and fight for freedom, I knelt at the scourging-pillar, and swore by Him who made me that I would henceforth war against

"He is living! his heart beats! let se bear chain the lizabe of a free-born Switzer. Did I not right. Sirson Gutt ?"

"Truly !" asswered the serving-man. "But

thou art worderfully changed, dear master Pierre!" "I am changed in all my nature." Pierre safety," answered the other. " Let the youth be Bart replied; but at that mornent a soft hand was

laid upon his arm as he steed towering above Simon Gutt, his bread features almost savage in their serious aspect. Angela had risen from her seat beside the

slumbering Alphonse, and stolen to her protect

"Dear father!" she murmuredi-" dear Plerre Bart! thou art not changed in love for thy An-

"For thee, little one? in love for thee!" cried the mace-bearer, drawing the maiden toward him, and clasping his stalwart arm around her slight form, while he bent his lips to her white forebead. "Never can Pierre Bart change in that, my child. But how fares thy patient, Angel? The opiate must have had marvellous effect, for he hath now slept a half score hours. The fever bath left him, moreover!" continued Plerre Bart, advancing to the couch, and watching the placid features of Alphonse. "It did seem a grievous hurt that the lad received, when I dressed the wound last night, yet no vital part was endangered withal. Care and rest will soon restore him ; for the blood of youth is fresh and healthful. He will sleep on, Angel, till the virtue of the powder be quite gone, and then, I trust me, all danger will be past."

"The Virgin grant it!" murmured Angela, as the again seated herself beside the couch : whilst Pierre Bart resumed the colloquy with his ancient servant. "It was of a surety great fortune that I chanced to encounter the villains who assaulted the poor youth and thyself," said the mace-bearer. "But thou hast not yet recounted thine own history since we parted, good Si-

"That can I speedily do; master," replied the serving-man, who thereupon proceeded to relate the sircumstances attending his escape from the soldiers during the burning of the hostelry, and his subsequent departure from the Mill of St. Tron, in company with the Lady Margaret and her page.

"Thou didst follow my brother, Jean Schaeffer! Let me now learn-for I am impatient to hear-that my good kinsman is well."

"Alas! my master!" said Simon Gutt, " since that unlucky day I have never set eyes upon Maitre Jean! The Lady Margaret and master Alphonse yonder, did urge swift flight to our Swiss valley, where we have sojourned since; but Maitre Jean hath never returned to his native village. We had thought that he left St. Tron to fly with Angel to our ancient home! but here, truly, master Pierre, art thou, and Angel

is with thee! but where is Maitre Jean ?" "Ay, where, indeed, is my poor kinsman?" ejaculated Pierre Bart. "Since the fatal night when Burgundian Charles entered my doomed house I have never beheld Maitre Jean! But the lady who accompanied thee to our country, Simon Gutt, where sejourns she?"

"In the valley of thy birth, master Pierre," inswered the serving-man; "we three have dwelt a league from Basil, and thrice, with Alphonse, I have journeyed over mountains and plains, in search of Maitre Jean and Angel, ther. At the last, we obeyed the commands of our dear mistress, the Lady Margaret, to return to France and seek out the Count de Varens, her father, who dwells in Gascony, that we might, peradventure, gather some tidings of Angel.-Praised be Heaven! what seemed our mishap and ruin last night, hath brought both Angel

and my dear master to bless mine eyes." "There is small need of thy journey to Gasconv." said Pierre Bart, or Merindat, as he has been called, "the chateau of Sir Godfrey de Varens bath been burned as low as the Blue Boar hostelry, and its lord hath no dwelling now save his tent in the camp of Count de Dammartin .-But doth the Lady Margaret dwell secure at

Basil ?" "Our cot is humble, but it is sheltered and miet." answered Simon Gutt. "There have we lwelt in peace with our dear lady, who is good and gentle as sweet Angel herself. Nevertheless, at her earnest behest, Alphonse did undertake this journey to Gascony, that now, methinks, may end; since, I doubt not, my old master and Angel will return with us to Basil so soon as the youth be recovered."

"Simon Gutt, that may not be!" answered Pierre Bart. "I am now in another's service, and, moreover, have vowed a vow concerning both past and future, which I may not break .-Until Charles of Burgundy, the prince, falls low as did Pierre Bart, the publican, I have no home nor abiding place!" The mace bearer paused, when he had spoken these words, and remained a moment, in the attitude of listening as for some sound without. Presently he remarked: "He is coming! I hear the signal!" As he said this, a shrill note, like the cry of a bittern, broke the silence of the valley; and Merindat, bidding Simon Gutt to remain within the lodge, went forth immediately. When he had gone, Angela took the serving-man's hand, and murmured:

"Listen, Simon Gutt! Tell me if the strange lady be still sorrowful as when she kissed me in the Blue Boar ! Oh. I have thought so much of that lady since, Simon! But my father feared she had perished with thee and this poor youth. in the vaulta! God was very good, Simon Gutt!"

"God was indeed good and merciful!" returned the Swiss. "Our dear lady offers praise and gratitude always for our great deliverance. She is not sorrowful, Angel, but marvellous sweet and serious; and thy name is ever on her lips! She never wearies of asking of thy childhood, and of our household life at the Blue Boar. I promise thee, Angel, thou wilt have Lady Margaret even as a mother, if master Pierre will but return with us to Switzerland."

"We will, dear Simon Gutt!" eried Angela. But at this moment Merindat entered the apartment, followed by a young cavalier in armor, of a handsome figure and countenance.

"These are the guests of whom I spoke, my lord James," said Merindat, as he entered, pointing to Simon Gutt and the sleeping youth. The one is somewhat seriously hurt by a sword-cut; and as both are kin, as I may say. of myself, I did use freedom with my lord's house in bestowing them here in safety."

"Thou hast done well, Merindat," said the knight, James de Grosset, in a pleasant voice. "It behooves us, however, to keep strict counsel touching this secret lodge; peradventure it the tyrant who had degraded by his lash and may yet be refuge for others; insemuch as the

But as he gazed, years fied away, and he receil-

he could shape only outlines in his memory.

identity, but a dreamy form of beauty, whereof

ality. At first they seemed to present no fixed

fluttering senses like a vision rather than a re-

ed, with the balo of a saint, floated before his

oud that golden hair, encircled, it almost seem-

words of his companion. Those lustrous eyes,

more by the sweet face of Angela than by the

he he was, the youth's attention was enwrapt

sewing department of the forest lodge.

which she had come forth, conducting to the

mort the housekeeper and entered the door from

not for it!" snarled the dwarf, as he brushed

it is my lord's and not thine, and I thank thee

" Dame Lucie, if I drink wine or break bread

son, to eay nought of a stoup o' wine i' the lar

thy sing. Get in, man, and find bread and veni-

James hath berated thee, or thou art fasting for

oughtest to wear, that either our good lord Sir

wager my coif to the cock's-comb which thou

exclaimed the woman, languingly. "Now I

Wilt bite me with those white teeth o' thine?"

"The saints preserve us, master Raoul

"If God save me, or Sithanas bave me, it is

gay-colored cloth, who greeted him good natur

sport skirts and high head-dress, fashioned of

age, clad in the dress of a female peasant, with

encountered a fresh-looking woman, of middle

moments, and then turning toward the lodge

st maing where his master left him for a few

Raoul, as he had been designated, remained

the narrow enuseway along which Merindat had

the latter's misshapen head, proceeded to follow

end has thy vacated, and giving a parting fillip to

hare thee cudgelled, Saying this the knight

thy libes, or as sure as thy name is Raoul, I will

to gained be willing and faithful, and be sparing of

hither again. Let thy serving of the young

doest the bidding of those within till I come

and let me mount in thy stead; and see that thou

of mischief I doubt me! Get thee down, knave

ningled triumph and malice. "Some new freak

evil feutures were distorted by an expression of

the lodge, and approaching the dwarf, whose

demanded the Knight de Grosset, emerging from

beard no longer, and then chuckling again, mut-

crows pick thee, say L. Ho, ho!"

master, between this and Beauvois."

the mace-bearer appreached bim.

if hemmed in by the wildernesses of Africa.

man's horn weand amid its intricate coverts

destroy the game even upon their own estates

or wild bear. Since the soce scion of Louis XI.,

pathways. It had been originally erected a cen-

place, was situated in the heart of the dense

ancient female who acted as chatelaine of the

as the dwelling-place of Angela and Pierre Bart,

lodge to which the reader has been introduced

ous country toward the border. The forest

out likewise miles of the broken and mountain-

ores a strong eastle upon the great road to Roye,

his cetates lay within Picardy, and embraced not

repared to receive instructions for his errand.

retired to another spartment of the forest lodge,

then following Six James de Grosset, who bad

in recovered master was about to leave him

wonder at the abrapt manner in which his new-

under ber care. Simon Gutt opened bis eyes in

bidding her narsomell the wounded youth now

who extended her arms, kiesed her ferwally,

turned as he speke, and bending over Asgela,

nought to thee," said the dwarf, sharply.

"God save thee, master Raoul!"

edly as she drew near, with-

just preceded him.

to the inventive genius of the country, and not to decide. It was afterwards decided to trust be used, this Committee does not feel prepared or horse-power, or what particular mill should nute; but whether it is preferable to use steam a slow motion, not exceeding sixteen feet a miplaced horizontally or vertically, and moved with three smooth cast-iron rollers, which may be that an improved machine should be made of juice of the cane, but stated it as their opinion adoption any particular mode of expressing the nical Committee declined recommending for Philadelphia, were much admired. The Mecha eyrup, sugar, &cc. Samples by Mr. Lovering pressed the saccharine matter, and made the they had, severally, raised the Sorghum, exdescribing the various modes in which tucky; and William E. White, of Aurora, Gallipolis, Obio; Brutus J. Clay, of Paris, Ken-Philadelphia, Penneylvania; John C. Dopu, of read from Messrs. John Lawrence Smith, of Interesting letters were Springfield, Illinois.

It is said that Spain will consider the media

which were to be commenced in the south. By the present time, probably, Canton has

The America brings \$9,600 in specie.

be complete by the 1st December. ,000,7 3g bet

Breadstuffs were steady. Provisions quiet. The quotations bave advanced about id. Portland, and closed with an advancing tender lities since the sailing of the North American fo The cotton market has advanced for all qua

LATER

open market. the regular hours, when a sudden decline took place Loxbox, Wednesday, Dec. 30.— The Times' city rile!e says:--.' The fands opened steadily, and howed a tendency to increased firm; eas, until after

MANCHESTER MARKET - The advices from Man.

LIVERFOOD PRODUCE MARKET, Dec. 29 - Produce enersity is show of sale, but prices are unaidered. The

COMMERCIAL, Dec. 29 — Plour is very dull at a de-cline of 6d mls. Wheat is firm; red Whest 6s 24 m/s 3d; white 5s 10d 488. Com duli and the market gene-

to return to France.

large force from Oude.

their available force at that point. may be expected, and they had concentrated al towers. Here their last stand of resistance large walled city, defended by a fort of round the throne, and keep him in state at Pyzabed

and two nephews had been shot.

The correspondent of the London Daily mola?) in sleden sat bean artillery as much as possible, to save his men.

When Sir Colin Campbell left Cawapore, is fight, the bodies of 150 Sepoys were counted in fight of the 16th November was the severest

erations against Canton are to take place. the rebels has been great.

bank rates of discount. Merpeth, succeeds to his title. The London money market was esser, and

The Bank of France had reduced the rate of by the Africa. Wednesday, the 30th uit, four days later than Portland on the 14th, with Laverpool dates to The series sorrice Aurth America arrived at

RESOLV AT HONG KONG-DEATH OF EARL BELIEP OF LUCKNOW CONFIRMED—PRE MIX-

FROM BUROPE.

respond in valde with our own. nake any mechanical recommendatio

A WELL-PRESSED and respectable-looking able share in colonizing Kansas. perienced in this business, for he had a considerral interests of the interior. Mr. Thayer is exthem into profitable relations with the agricultutremity of the Nicaraguan route, and to put to found two substantial seaports at cither exemigrants into Central America within the year of a company, which is expected to send enough that he has already commenced the organization in his proposition; but the New York Post says great many thought be was not entirely earness to the strength of the latter section of the Union the South, and that, therefore, it would not add would be colonized from the North and not from took the ground that Central America Thayer, of Mass., in the debate on the neutrality COLONIZATION OF THE ISTHMUS .- When Mr.

> gether, day by day, with memories of the past held the small family drawn more closely toplace of Raoul, and the summer advancing, beinstalled as henchusn or steward in the his master. Simon Gutt, then, having by this household, upon order, as he averred, to rejoin wards the dwarf himself took leave of the little to the camp of his sovereign; and shortly afternounced through knoul that he was summoned feebly about the lodge, Sir James eaddenly anmonth, at which time Alphonee was able to walk cie had predicted. But at the end of a eymptom of the jealousy which Dame Lucerning his condition-exhibiting, indeed, reof his convalueence, and kindly inquired conde Grosset came often during the past few weeks Angela held the keys of his durance. Sir James from activity, so long as a tender custodian like prove; though as he grew easier, he could glad-Alphonse slowly but steadily began to im-

> neurishing draughts to aid in the work of resto viously prepared, and she provided possets and And Dame Lucie, true to her duty, spared no

"Do so-neglect nought, kind Lucie!" an-

al of her sunny beart. the measured hoof-beats of the horse could be Was soon lost to sight. The dwarf listened till by a border of trees, behind whose trunks be cliff, and separated from the precipitous ravine his steed's head to a narrow path skirting the " Prate not, fool," said Merindat, as he turned by my troth, I'd not give a liard for thy neck, dle. "Charley the Devil rides after us all, and of the led horse's bridle and aprang into the sad-

and for all purposes of social intercourse, an inand savory boar-meat, seldom, if ever, was hunts Grosset's domain was overrun with feet venison itement. Ceneequently while the forest-land of

am but of lowly lineage. It is not meet thou immediate circle that surrounded the monarch sports of the chase to fall into disuce, save in the believe, any good friend; but he is a noble, and I which the country was plunged, had caused the and, moreover, the constant demestic brawls in ot solder of the King had forbididen his nobles to

a few friends, and thence rally to hunt the stag | upon making thee his bride when thou art older, the chase, he was wont to betake himself with lord of the domains, where, exring the season of James de Grosset will gr w jesions of such tary provious as a sort of forest-dwelling for the poor youth."

woodkend, and, as we have seen, in the depths | lect my features, which he had perchance for-

them to a saint, when he prayed, dear ma'm' were raised to thy sweet face, as one would lift

"And prythee, Lucie, what hast thou seen

limself might grow jealous, if he saw what I can bestow; but, by my treth, our good lord youth, and will lack nothing that my poor care arely, "be is a right proper, and fair-sceming "Ob, Ma'm'selle Angela !" returned the dame, no attention, Lucie-wilt thou not ?"

But as he gared, years fled away, and he recent- completion put ber bag away, and passed on as ed the lun of St. Tron, the stern Sir Godfrey de if nothing had happened. lette with importurbable sang froid, and at its stopped and stared, she co gaged five minutes in ber labor, and although s artistic and elaborate whitening. She was enher pocket, and proceeded to give her face an adjusted ber hair, then drew a powder bag from sidewalk, walked up to it, removed her bonnet, Cincinnati, and seeing a dressing-bureau on the woman, passing a furniture store on Main street,

present sucroundings. But, feeble and suffering while Simon Gutt informed him concerning his and refreshing slumber, was now listening thing had happened to ruffle the calm of her with a low inclination and smiling face, as if nomon Gutt were attending Alphonse, she entered, the shaded apartment in which Angela and Si-Then moving a few paces to the open door of arranged the crossed kerchief over her breast. said Dame Lucie, as, smoothing her apron, she "Well go thy ways, for a peevish varlet,"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

and dreamings of the future. time become familiar with his new abode, was ly have looked forward to a long imprisonment

arranged the soft bandages which Angela presmart of his hurts permitted. Her skillful hand pains to make her charge as comfortable as the leaped lightly into the saddle which the dwarf

hand of Simon Gutt, who now appeared upon swered Angela, as she turned away to take the him a nourishing beverage."

that is my duty-to see that the wounded youth is thy pleasure, as well as my lord's will-and ing, as she shook her head. "Nevertheless, it "Ob, we shall see," said Dame Lucie, smil-197 in

"Well, maucois! what laughest thou at?" Sir James; 10r what thou hast spoken of can "I prythee talk no more about our kind lord, who is the fool and who the knave. May the Go thy ways, Master Merindat, we will see

if a cloud had moved in that instant over the shadow had been; but the young maiden felt as uncounciously, toward the cottage wall. Baoul Angela's eyes fell at once, and she shrank, halfeither of malevolence or spite; nevertheless There was no fixed expression in his regurator tioned, and threw a passing glance toward them. up as if he divined that his name had been menbuildings, wherein were stalls for horses, looked eatisfied his appetite, toward a range of out-Raoul, crossing from the hitchen where he had

chuckled, as the latter hastily possessed himself shadow they were standing. "Ride fast and far, Master Merindat!" be sward, just removed beyond the trellis, in whose as the dwarf's shadow fell across the sunny by a misshapen dwarf, who grinned entirically as "Hist-here is Raoul!" eaid the housekeeper saddled, the one bestridden, and the other held

gela, and proceeding without, found two horses me! if Father Robert were but here with uslodge without again joining Simon Gutt or Angood Father Robert was used to teach me! Ah confiding it to Meriadat, who, thereupon, left the pearances are not always to be our guide; so inditing a missive for his royal master, and indeed he may be faithful and true, since apmarvel that Sir James entertaineth him; yet Brief was the delay of Sir James de Grosset ever seemeth to regard one with furtive look. I seribed, was as much isolated from the world as "Hush, Lucie! I like not that Raoul, who ob synd ow against to about state do

the dwarf, that Sir James setteth great store by I know, too, even from ill-conditioned Resul thy health, and if thou hast thy every wish; and lord loves thee, and is ever inquiring concenning "Jest or not, ma'm'selle, I know well that my himself, who was a passionate lever of its ex-

Grosset is my father's protector, and as I well cast beer beautiful wountenance; " Sir James de plied Angela, as a serious shade began to over-"May, Lucie! thou must not talk thus," re-

looks; and I know well be hath ect his beart " Ay, ay!" .enid Lucie, " but I fear me, Sir of a gwich or ravine far removed from all trodden | gotten; for it de many years since I beheld the

swered Argela. "He did but etrive to recol-"Go to, Lecie, thou art a suddlatterer!" an-"! olles as ingle dependent in the person of an aelle!"

"Truly mothing but the south's eyes, that asked Angela, with great simplicity.

spearmen in the King's service. A portion of and, moreover, one who mustered five bundred man, but warmly attached to the cause of France, The Knight de Crosset was a Breton noble-

"Theu wilt see that the poor youth wants for -tlansarq, bias ode

ban ,oldigillestainu naw tade iln ninfare blucw again; but Merisslat whispered that Asgela lowed by Dame Lucie, the housekeeper, to whom arbor that trellised the walls of the lodge, folglided softly away, and went get to the shaded talk to bim without fear:" Then rising she care will soon restore him, and then thou mayst she whispered. "My lather said that rest and "Ho must not be disturbed, dear Simon Gutt,"

white-fieger upon his lips, imposing silence. "I am ready":" said the mace-bearer. He reneunced his name, but Angela placed her waiting; and I would have thee in saddle at once, eyes fell-upon him. Simen Gutt drew near and Bonuvois, where couriers of the King ere in like a young child when the soft light of her all that hath occurred to the faithful town of as his lock dwelt upon thornaiden, and he smiles a trusty messenger should bear instant news of Aphonec was bewildered, yet strangely happy, ening fire and evertd. It is necessary now that whom she had mourned so long, so hopelessly over, marched to the lands of Beauvoisin, Abreat- | ret had sought in the valieys of Switzerlandto the good town of Roye, and hath, more- tressed biild-the same whom the Lady Marga Dake of Burgundy now holds the plains-below, Verenes's rowning upon his daughter, and that from Nesle, which he hath sucked and herned, daughter chasping to her becom a lovely, golden-

pounds, sentingly and this country supersedes it. method of reckoning currency in Canada, by pounds, shillings and pence was abolished, and AT the beginning of the present year, the old

the Senate Chamber of the State House, in umber of sugar-growers met in convention in VENTION. -On Thursday, 7th instant, a large

NORTH-WESTERN SUGAR-GROWERS' COX. paring for the expedition against Mexico. There is much activity in the Spanish ports, prerefuses to accept all the conditions submitted. tion of England and France as ended, if Mexico

set separately French can land 600 men. The two nations will British bave 7,000 men and 700 guns. The that hostilities may be confined to the operations and mob have been justly punished, it is possible should be determine that the Canton Governor hae, then indeed matters will grow serious, but the expulsion of the English traders from Shargthe Emperor answer the capture of Canton by mined to make the dispute entirely local. Should

From the Times.

vania) and family, of Philadelphia. Allibone (late President of the Bank of Pennsyl for the U. S. Government, from Paris, and Mr Burgthal, of Philadelphia, bearer of despatches Shalosky, in Paris,) and suite; Col. Charles (who was recently married to the Prince of Among the passengers by the America are Madame Lola Montez, Countees of Landsfeldt,

per cent. The Bank rate of discount has not rates of discount in the street were from 7 to 8 The Money market closed slightly ensier

The investment of Canton was expected to The loss of the rebels at Lucknow is estima

bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 2nd The Cunard steamship America has arrived

op maintee.
Lordon Product Marret.—Breadstuffs quiet.
Lordon Product all quelities slightly adSugars firm these quiet; all quelities slightly adLordon Tallow firm at 338 3d. Coffee closed quiet.
Linserd Old quoted at 29s. Iron—PL Iron, in Clyde,
closed steady at 51s 6d.658. The Daily News says, it is believed that the detaul-ter above alluded to has transcendent open to an extent considerably more than a million, checky of optons. The demand for money le moderate at the bank owing

which is attributed to operations in connection with which is attributed to operations in the centre with was in rather increased request, but it ever with a supply at 6% a7% We cent. A considerable amount of gold has been sent to bank. chewer are favorable, showing a bet'er feeling among

ment of \$4 LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Colton market losed firm. All qualities gave slightly advanced since sies sre animportant. Pearls dull. Sales unim-

all qualities have elightly advanced and sales are Heest is dail, but a better feeling prevails. Bacon Another seconds says:—Finner detainers as America, and Finner should previous prices, and Finner see in fair request at fully previous prices, while interior descriptions had suffered at a decline.

Whest was held finnty, and on strictly prime estables an unprovement of 2d 4° outbel over the rates of the merericus Friday had been obtained. Another account says :- Prime qualities of Ameri-

there was 15 feet of water in her held when she vessel. Merely the shell remained of her, and board the Sarah Sands worked nohly to save the ritius with the troops on board. The troops on stroyed by fire, but succeeded in reaching Mau-The steamer Sarah Sands has been half de-

rals have received an anconditional permission FRANCE.—It is said that all the exiled Geneat Rajpootre, and European troops were urgent Serious disturbances were expected to occur

The territory of Jawnpone was threatened by one hundred Europeans had gone to intercept

The 34th native infantry had mutinied at Chittagong, and marched to Decea. A force of News states that the rebels had placed a boy ou

nos s'idled to guill edt tedt betroper saw il Nean Sabib, with all his men and baggage rode forty miles in a single atretch in pursuit of the enemy. In the engagement, he refied on the

digiti, and the firing nearly ceased. After their ever known. On the 19th, the enemy took to tails of the bloody struggies at Lucknew. The Mann -The India papers are filled with de-

missioner, had arrived at Hong Kong. Speedy with the Hon. William B. Reed, the U. S. Com The United States steam frigate Miraceota the details of the Indian mail. The slaughter o Lord Hamerly is to be succeeded in 4ke Bri-tish Ministry by Lord Clanticarde.

The relief of Lucknow is fully confrance by

The Earl of Spencer is dead. His sec, Lord discount to Siper cent.

-BANK OF PRANCE REDUCES THE DISCOUNT жин бляю-Тие балентей лт блекию и SPENCER-BURNING OF THE STEAMER SA-

finenstering queetion. Decimal coins will be coined to meet the re- dissolved their connection in the South Side De-quirements of the law. They will probably cor- moerat, on a radical difference of opinion on the printer, and his partner, Mr. A. M. Reilly, bave dissolved their connection in the South Side De-RUPTURE,-Mr. A. D. Banks, the new House

thing could have been more suitable and wel-

Michigan. For a cosmopolitan like myseif, nosome German authors,) by you in New York, and by my own family in Pennsylvania and the same time in St. Petersburg, at Dreaden thought to me that the day was celebrated at pledges given at the dinner. It was a happy remembered, however, among the wedding there and here at the same time. You were all wish I could have divided myself, so as to be in honor of his nuptials,) on the bridal eve. brief account of your symposium, (alluding to a supper which some of his New York friends had tumn of 1858 He says :-- Dans sent me a Russia-hoping to return to America in the auat Gotha. His intention is to pass the coming winter in Greece, and the following summer in of his father-in-law, the Professor of Astronomy sent at the Observatory, which is the residence cour to London, and was domiciled for the pre-Journal that he has just returned from a bridal He writes to the editor of the Mon at Gotha. traveller-was, by last accounts, with his bride,

are ever likely to know of her past Ristory. says she is 'Mamma's pet;' and that is all we One little creature names are quite unknown. also in Calcutta several young children whose their names. They prefer being thought of by their relations in England as dead. There are youd question (a lady who speaks from personal We have heard from another source, quite b eyes have all been gouged out by the Sepoys. England three young children, all blind. Their have been cut off. She has brought bome to whose nose has been split open, and her ears ear-rings. Another friend is attending a lady which were cut off as an easy way of getting be this family escaped with the loss of her ears, child survived is a mystery. The governess to were all cut off by the mutineers. How th pice lears old, has neither hands nor leet; the India, whose nose has been cut off. Her child,

SEPOY ATROCITIES. - We have been asuna pe bropitious. tive intelligence comes to seek new impressions and God grant that these climes, where his ac affections, are only equalled by Rieja. Welcome to our country be this son of the New World, leseriptions, the delicacy and tenderness of his The pobleness of his thoughts, the truth of Mr. Bryant might be classed with those of Rieja facturing and commercial age. The poems of midst of the material enterprises of this manuthe marlyrdom of a spirit launched into the There is something sad in bis look, which shows ways sustained with malice and ignorance the struggle that goodness and wisdom have alslight tinge of bitterness, which reveals at ence and sensibility. There is in his sweet smile a met with in beings equally endowed with genius North, wears a certain expression that is only whiteness that light hair lends to age in the spect. His face, whose long beard has that soft

[From La Discussion.]

Mr. Bryant, and at her house we meet, infer-"A pretty poetess has taken possession of recent account says:-

certainly is magnificently handsome, and on a season, Madame Korsakoff, a Russian also, who her, and who is the Queen of Beauty for this she has a rival who earries everything before disagreeable and ill-bred; and, added to all this, ous Parisian society. Beside, she is said to be eyes natonishes, but fails to please the capriciness of her pale, daxen hair, with her inky, dark not 'take' in Paris, and, as yet, fashion decides against her. She is too little, and the strange-

dame de Morny, it is now quite certain, does Another Paris correspondent says: "Ma. equence, as the contemplation of the conferer, which consisted entirely of the plaits, we" then of the west" are totally unaccustom-

of the petit genre-soft, and not commundingacquired. The Courtess's beauty is decidedly the wide spread fame which these charms have

The Mornion army was in a very poor condition, badly clothed, poorly armsed, and with very

if must have been from six to twelve inch city the snow was two inches deep, and in the

rally had been called out to the mountains; and settlements, Mr. Bell found that the men gear has been entolled. In passing through the over-estimated; almost every available snan The force of the Mormons has been greatly

" Proplet, Seer and Revelator" of the Moreson sented by the latest advices. and in marked contrast to their tone as repretime (Nov. 3) were talking very confidently later than the above. The Mormons at that

Tendy left. British Possessions, and proneer parties have alditton have died.

asks for no increase of rece torce now deder his that Colonel Johnson is so well assured that the Mormons will leave Utah, in the spring that he dated Dec. 12, given hast week, we may state, dai'l mort swen siderover set or notibbe at

degradation that they obstinately refuse to give Calcutta, who have undergone such unspeakable knowledge,) that there are several ladies now in

BAYARD TAYLOR—the distinguished poet and

who has recently arrived at Bayswater, from Thines," "that he has been consulted by a lady sured by a medical friend," says the "Medical

without feelings of the deepest affection and re-

in Madrid. It is impossible to see this person ong the Anglo-American poets, has arrived poets of the age, and undoubtedly the first William Cullen Bryant, one of the greatest ".mid bnos ylinb filled with copies of their works, which they si ofest sift, Jooq neariesn poet. His table is guisped men in Spain-authors, actresses, poli-

mally, almost every evening, the most distin The poet Bryant is now in Spain on a visit. A WHAT THE SPANIARDS SAY OF BRYAST .grandly developed scale.

dence of the Court Journal. during the whole evening. - Paris Corresponnot once open her lips to utter a single word tunity was afforded for their display, as she did teeth; but, on the evening in question, no opporof the dazzling whiteness of the lady's pearly the Emperor on her wedding, much be reckoned for a targe share in the curiosity with which her presence was greeted. Much has been said splendid jewels, said to have been bestowed by hair. Great disappointment was experienced torsades and ringlets of her own magnificent attired, with no ornament whatever in her ed. The youthful Countees was most simply gives a singularity to the countenance, to which dark eyes and rery tair hair. This contrast

the examination is are wholly in confirmation of in the north and exet of Europe. The result of the charms which have been so much vannted being unoccupied. The Count and Countess de Morny were present; and, for the first time, she Paris public were admitted to judgment on crowded to suffecation, the Imperial box of one

deuver them into his hands, &e.

mountains, where the Mormons were encamped. The winter had set in with severcy. In the

NEWS BY WAY OF CALIFORNIA.-The Utah

Capt. Marcy has been sent to Twos and Santa

ARIGAR H WHITTIER, the venerable mother

THE SATURDAY EVENING PUST.

treulars of the arrest of Anderson and bis filibus-York Times, gives the following additional par-The Aspinwall correspondent of the Mew STRUCTION OF PROPERTY BEFORE THE RE-DERSON DEESSED BY COSTA RICASS-DE ('APT. SANDS, OF THE SUSQUEHANSA-SON'S LORGE - ASCENT OF THE SAN JUAN BY DETAILS OF THE CAPTER OF COL ANDER

PROSE PARTICIPAL

Guernsey, Jersey, Man, and the lonian islands cause for the singular circumstance.—Bristal land, Prussia and Denmark, with the islands several eminent physicians, but can learn no pare it with European countries, it is equal in extent to (freat Britain and Ireland, Switzer-HOARS recent sickness, nor had used hair dyes, out. Seither of the persons had suffered from land, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Or, to com-New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Marytimate by being told that it is as large as the whole of the New England States, New York, known cause, lost all the pair from the head and body. Within two weeks from the time the but the majority of people will form a better eaweens several and and and and among our the head and others this will give a just idea of its vast extent, 269.170 square miles. To engineers and a few weeks several persons, some of whom are According to Coiton, the area of Utah is Ais Jasl off nidiW-. 440 oxiquad sixH -: that J 10 complished the result by an expenditure of \$29,-

any medicines. They have applied to

menced coming out, not a spire was

The eyebrows and eyelnahes also dropped

which has 25 miles more than Ponnsylvania, ac-

\$36,466,291, we have but 157 miles more, though

prairies with 2,616 miles of railway at a cost of

rugged surface, we should long since bave dis-

the head of the list, as we have yet a number of

behind Illinois, New York, and all other rivals.

miles more than we have. Our progress during

the first time, as possessing a larger number of

QORED M. GREGELI

Length of same innes, as opened, milos Of which fully opened in 1857, milos

We believe the boy is no v dead.]

way Guide :-

SWOTIGH.

about two inches.

: Insmolate a'. H

pre two plossoms:

In the above table Pennsylvania appears, for

The new reads fully open in 1857 to business

17,601,944 24,52,153 Call'nin

n'ossi W | 168,768,44

ted States is compiled from the American Rail-

following table of the railroad lines in the Uni-

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.-The

out of the boy's leg, and blossomed like the first.

Being exposed to light, it assumed a beautiful

inches high, crowned with pure whire bude,

Saturday, when his nurse saw a sam, three

abseess; would not allow it examined until

from an cozing, supposed to proceed from an

the same position, except one change of only

swelled. For the last four months be has tain in

in a similar condition, except those which are

covered with skin. All parts of the body are

The condyles are as distinct as it they were not

der, and the elbow joint is completely stiffened.

stiff. The left fore-arm is drawn up to the shoul

point of the first swelling, and afterwards a num

This was opened and continued to discharge for

the same side between the hip joint and spine.

was five years old, when an abscess formed on

alternately be relieved and reappear, until be

right hip joint. At two years there was con-

siderable swelling over the joint, which would

aft though berevoselb saw seemtehust then a

was feeble from infancy. When ten months old,

same disease within twelve months. The child

he was a few months old. His father died of the

birth. His mother died with consumption when

fourteen years of age. Have known him from

the flower preserved in spirits. Here is Dr.

of the "wonderful phenomenon" described by Dr. J. E. Hawley, of Ithaca, New York. I saw

copy below. The picture is not a pleasant thing to look at. The flower is double-stemmed, and

the original, accompanying the letter which we

It was sent to him by his brother, who had seen

the machinery of a steamer in this way.

Col. Anderson explains the matter of breaking

The filbusiers baye been transferred from the

JO Wal add to levomer edt in door ad estuca

he used in his message to Congress, and we have

other. Besides, it will be sustained by the Presi-

they do not look for nor wish the approval of any

the honest public sentiment of the country, and

save trouble and suffering on all sides. He, like

this course the shortest, and the one likely to

in the extreme measures he took, but as he was sent out to break up the flibusters, he thought

Capt. Sands thinks there is a little irregularity

gan, until the rightful ownership in them is

armed men, and captured them, without any re-

them under these circumstances, nine miles up the river, in the steamer Charles Morgan, full of

started down the river. Capt. Sands came upon

and plundered all the merchandise within reach,

to be the Virgin, and having killed all the cattle

chinery of a steamer at the Eapids, understood

the buildings about Castillo, destroyed the ma-

quently, Anderson spiked his eannon, burned all

they ca be and delivered up their arms. Subse-

that he was ready to receive him and his men, if

regard to his surrender. Capt. Sands replied

then wrote to Capt. Sands, asking his views in

steamer Ogden, embarked his men on ber, and

son, finding himself closely pressed and likely to

bundred men to San Catlos at the entrance to

anderstanding on their differences, and sent four

common danger, it is presumed, esme to an

Vientugua and Costa Riea, in view of their

be more so, his atores being -hort, prepared the

the Lake, and one hundred to Castillo.

town, who has also charge of the Charles Morsistance, of course. The Ogden was piaced in cherrenary of Mr. Cottrell, U. S. Consul at Grey-

dent, if he is sincere in the very proper language

Dear Brother :- I send you a daguerreotype

"Oilver E. Northrop is between thirteen and

"In his eighth year an abscess formed at the

" On Wednesday he spoke of feeling relieved,

[Subsequently, it is said, another flower grew

The case will be reported,

The limb is immensely

Miles. 73 Vorthwessern 252 California 412 California 645 California 645 Total miles

Total miles

55}

175,802,005 & [3508

following item as to the extent of the Territory THE AREA OF UTAH.—The papers give the tired to another part of the work fill be went ansy.—Red Wing (Min.) Sentinel. We have spent \$135,166,909 in the work. Ohio, out, covered them in the mound again, and rebis feelings, gathered the bones they had thrown will be seen that, while Illinois has ramified her ground, drew his fittle one to firm and wept like a child. The kind-hearted laborers, in pity for tanced all other States. By the above table, drew his little one to him and wept like menced sobbing, and then sat down upon the enormous cost of building radioads over our but soon, overcome by his emotions, he comvery important works unfinished. But for the an they rudely east its contents out of the way, and for a short time sileatly watched the men In another year, we shall undoubtedly rank at little boy happened to pass along just as the workmen struck an Indian mound. He stopped, the past year has been so rapid that we have left before yesterday, an Indian with his squaw and skulls and bones bave been thrown up. Day 2,7984 miles opened. This is but twenty five men have been obliged to trespass upon the old burying ground of the Indians, and not a few only other competitor now is Obio, which has miles of railway opened than New York.

crossing of Broad and Main Streets, the work-INDIAN SENSIBILITY. - In grading near the immediately, and passed finally, without opposivernor's residence. The bill was taken up lot on Front street, in Harrisburg, for the Goprinting \$11,000 for the purchase of a house a tive mansion, accompanied with a bill approvernor's message, for the erection of an execuported against the recommendation, in the Go-

MR. BUCKALEW, in the Senate of Penna., retwo cents a dozen, &c. half cents, a chicken for five cents, and eggs for sixed loni of bread can be bought for one and aplace to live in we have ever been in. A good of food in that place : -. Shumla is the chespeat which that gentleman thus speaks of the price Church, residing at Shumla, in Bulgaria, in man, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal rope brought letters from the Rev. Mr. Pretty-

CHEAP LIVING. - The last steamer from Euis very great. The storm only lasted about hall were unroofed, &c. The damage to steamboats the 14th. Fifteen ships were injured, houses

THERE was a terrible storm in New Orleans on per lb, instead of which it declined recently to the Cotton they held being worth from 11 to 13e engagements which had been predicated upon ing it impossible for the parties to meet their has taken place within the past month, render caused mainly by the heavy fall in Cotton that telegraphed hast week. The suspensions were two in New Orleans, in addition to the three pensions in the Cotton trade in this city within the past tew days, and we are also advised of

Moeile, Jan. 13 - There heve been eight suegrayish purpie hue. forward state. a ni vredurds lo leab boog a no shud ert ban spots in that vicinity, the grass is starting out, 12th met. The violets are in bloom in shellered "peeping" very brishly on Tuesday morning, Y, reports hearing a party of late or early frogs

Uxseasoxable.-A resident of Youkers, X. Lawrence is in Europe. testify before a congressional committee. furni-hed, these gentlemen will be required to also reported, that in ease the information is not in Congress, and if so, who received it. It is to besoge of the last tatiff bill was disposed : guirness ni medt yd bestudaib 000,78\$ edt i gui hip joint is dislocated, the timb drawn toward Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co, of Boston, asknumber of Congressmen, had been addressed to

IT is stated that a lette bestaling of a point so thinly populated. or any bateou may take up purites from a desert his horde as entirely justifiable, for a man-of-war ceedings of Com. Paulding against Walker and Therefore he considers the pro-Alcaragua. thorities that could have managed these felons in serted one, on which exists no Arcaraguan auto pirates and foce of mankind-is an almost de-Com. Paulding forced away these bandits—as such justly assimilated, by the laws of nations, caragua. He says: -" The point from which they had taken possession, on the coast of Miand his invading band from the point, of which for having taken away the adventurer, Walker,

thanks to the government of the United States Nicaragua and Salvador returned Guatemala, YRASSARI, on December 30th, as Minister of nate, but yielded place to Gen. J. Pinkney Henrecently a candidate for the United States Sefluence only to Houston and Rush. He was leader of the Democratic party, second in in-States of the Union, Dr. Jones has seted as a Since Texas became one of the by blowing out his brains. The cause of the act

ommitted suicide, at Houston, on the 5th inst.,

DR. ANSON JONES. Ex-President of Texas,

cians, a daguerreotype of this singular object. sociate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Justice Curtis resigned. so. We have been shown, by one of our physi-Ithaca, New York; but the fact seems to be even 23, the appointment of Nathan Clifford as Asgrown out of the leg of a bed-ridden, living boy at THE Senate confirmed, by a vote of 26 against People have been incredulous of the story that a flower-stem, bud, petals, and all-had proclaiming her excellence in her new role. " medium" of no common performance; Hume From the Hartford (Conn.) Times of Monday. writing on the 24th ult, ears (irisi has turned a new leaf in her libretto. She is announced as a

THE ANIMAL FLOWER AT ITHACA. THE Paris correspondent of the London Globe, drits of last resort. and would want her himself. town, and anti-rentism is to be carried to the so that the "enemy" could not use the steamer, as he expected Walker might be able to return, Auxiliary associations are to be formed in each granust ad suits brought by the Rensselacra, at bid bux, and took it into the woods and hid it, York, here organized an association to defend says he unserewed the cylinder head packed it mers in Albany and Rensselaer counties. New

twelve or fourteen of them are sick from lever. tonger any tangible interest in the 'peculiar inin at boen del Toro and Greytown. posed of his estate in Mississipp, and has no with them to-day for the United States, calling several months since the Illinois senator dis Fulton to the Wabash, and the latter vessel sails some explanation of the unexpected change in Tiek - The Vicksburg Southron says :- ' As MR. DOUGLAS AND HIS SOUTHERN PLANTA no right to charge that be is not, after the prompt between France and Algiers, it has been dis covered that in some places the Mediterranea.

IN laying a submarine eable for a telegraph

timme in stress of fusionis si-rottes radior i his Commodore, will doubiless be sust med by g of studius of respect raised by authors to a THE Jerrold "In memoriam" money-the outoumbered the Irish. about equal, and since then the Germans ceeded the German, in that year they were migrants. Down to the year 1852, the Irish ex-Enrope 909,265 Irish, and 325,753 German imnear there have arrived at New York from

been reached since the year 1854. In the last port of New York from abroad, 184,773 foreign immigrants, being a higher number than has DURING the year 1857, there arrived at the to the Holy Land. pose to pass this winter at Rome, and go thence New York, from Switzerland, announces her pur-

Senator. - Werrenton Whig. Manto letter to a friend in The frolic passed off very pleasantly indeed, and no one was more delighted than the New York represented by anti-slavery men of the North.that slavery in Culpepper was not as bad as what he would see there, would be convinced Pendleton being desirous that Seward, from fashioned Virginia " Sigger" corn shucking, Mr. oplect of which was to withess a regular oldthat gentleman a vieit, a few days since, the news by way of San Francisco is nearly a month vitation of the Hon. John S. Pendleton, paid -Hon. W. H. Seward, of New York, at the in-

HOZ, W. H. SEWARD AT A CORN SHUCKING property has been for years in the English Court an estate yielding 250,000 per annum, as the weeh, has recently been declared heir to a pro-perty estimated at £3,000,000, together with Cork, named George Jennings, earning 9s, a ni vorteq s'roaled a fault syns roque dairit ZA "BARRA M 10 038

of John G. Whittier, the poet, died a few days

ANTERESTSIM.—Two bundred and fifty for Cettutitis THE COUXTEES DE MORNY.-The house was is 2,000 isthous deep, or nearly 24 miles.

lliw God sads tadt-squort ods of ob talking very beastfully of what the Mormons can rood daughter, and the survivors of the two. nen all called off to the camps.
Several sermons of Brigham Yeang's aregiven, of \$600 a year to Mrs. Jerreld and ber unmar wood; the winter already commenced, and the pun sucisiaord an Junius .- nonibiso Butishus n ni gnied an boinesorqor ora soilmai edT little provisions.

yet the whole force fell far short of ten thousand

people, was sustained unenimously in the Taber-The proposition to declare strigham Young

The Mormons are preparitt to leave for the Fe to obtain further supplies. Nearly two-

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, JANUARY 28, 1858

FROM CALIFORNIA

CALTR

The Steamship Star of the West, from Aspin wall on the 4th instant, arrived at New York m the 13th. She brings the California mails to the 21st of

December, and \$1,600,000 in specie, and 187 passengers. The Star of the West connected th the steamer Gulden Gate. The latter sailed from San Francisco on the afternoon of the \$1st ult., with upwards of \$2,000,000 in specie. About half a million of specie is on English ac-

FROM NICARAGUA.-We have been unable to learn the precise particulars in relation to the surrender of Col. Anderson, but the passengers on the Star of the West, state that Commodore Paulding sent boats up the river to Fort Castillo, and commanded Anderson to surrender.— Whilet the negotiations were in progress, Anerson sunk one of the lake steamers in thirtyfathoms of water, and before surrendering, blew up the fort, and destroyed all his am-Colonel Anderson and his men are understood to be on board the frigate Wa-

CALIFORNIA - The California news contains no feature of striking interest. Copious rains had fallen all over the State

Business at San Francisco was exceedingly dull. Mercantile affairs were far from encouraging. The demand for goods from the country had almost entirely ceased. Monetary affairs remain about the same

at previous dates. Money commands 21 and 3 per cent per month. The journals give gloomy accounts of the suc-

cess of the miners. The Mormons having all left San Bernardine for Salt Lake City, their farms were being sold | the blues. at a ruinous sacrifice.

The Mariposa Fremont ranche was to be sold for the taxes. A street affray occurred at Sacramento on the 17th uit between Charles A. Summer (a rela-

tive of Hon. Charles Sumner) and Henry Shipley, editor of the Republican and State Journal. Mr. Sumner was badly beaten. General good health prevails throughout the State.

SANDWICH ISLANDS .- The Chinese one had been raised 16 feet in height on the islanda. There were fifty whalers at Honolulu, and as

many more at other ports in the Sandwich Islands. It is estimated that the average catch has been about eight hundred and fifty barrels for each vessel. SOUTH AMERICA .- The dates from Valparaiso

are to the 12th of December. The Government of Chili had made such con essions as were demanded by the public, and the fears of a revolution had ceased. There was considerable pressure for money

Valparaiso, but few failures had taken The Peruvian authorities had committed an-

other outrage against the United States, having taken a sailor from the American ship T. B. Wales, and lashed him on a buoy for four hours, as a punishment for having struck a coolie on board the ship Wales. Capt. Burr, of the Wales, protested to the

Peruvian commander, against this outrage who, in a very insolent manner, told the captain that if he did not mind his own business, he would be put in the sailor's place. The American Minister at Lima, was investi-

gating the matter. [From the San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 20.] Since the sailing of the last steamer we have received a large instalment of the winter rains The farmers are now busily engaged in setting

in their crops of cereals, and there is a fair prospect of a much larger surface of ground being plauted this year than the last. Thomas O'Larkin, Esq., one of the oldest American residents in California, forwarded to the East by the steamer of Dec. 6th, six baskets of champagne. They were sent as New Year's ent of the United and the two Senators and two Representatives in Congress from this State. The wine was of

California growth and manufacture, and the backets in which it was sent were manufactured in this city. The United States District Court has been occupied for several days in hearing the testimony of Mr. James Alexander Forbes, in the cause of the United States vs. Andreas Castillon, involving the possession of the New Almaden

quick-ilver mine. It is thought by many that the title of the claimants was obtained by fraud. A man, by the name of Salmon, in El Dorado county, dug a lump of gold weighing nine and a half pounds, supposed to be nearly pure. On Dec. 11, at Sonora, in Tuolumne county,

Edward McCauley, R. Poore and David Lyon were executed for murder. Each confessed his guilt. There is the usual amount of murders &c., recorded in the "Chronicle."

Messis. Moore, Henebaw & Orde, in Butte county, have sued out injunctions against the miners and ditchmen, including many Chinamen, working and running water on their lands They will be compelled to vacate their claims, though in many instances purchased in good

The bed of iron ore in Placer county, discovered by Lovell, now lies dormant. If samples already sent East meet with favorable returns, Mr. Lovell intends to proceed to the Atlantic States for the formation of an iron

A kind of wheat, called Sonorian wheat, is being imported from Sonora, Mexico, for seed. It is said to be an excellent article-much superior to our common wheat.

The mines caunot be expected to yield largely for the next six weeks, as the months of December and January are generally too cold to earry on mining operations to advantage. Eleven thousand bushels of wheat were raised

in Carson Valley during the present season. The population of the valley is now just about what it was before the Mormons left, their places having in the main been supplied by new emigrants. When the Mormons left the valley, but two of their women remained, thus affording another evidence of the remarkable tenawith which this people cling to their peculiar faith.

KISSING THE BABY .- A Paris correspondent of the New York Herald relates the follow-

ing:"I will mention a trifling incident which occurred yesterday opposite my window, and which created more enthusiasm than I had ever witnessed on any previous occasion towards the imperial family. The little prince imperial was on his return home from the Bois de Boulogne, escorted as usual by a body of smart lancers, whose fluttering pennons danced gaily in the breeze, when the carriage of the Empress met him just as his cortege was ascending the brow of the slope leading from the Avenue de l'Impe-ratice to the Arch of Triumph. The Empress made a sign for the carriages to pull up, and immediately afterwards the little Prince was conducted across the road to her majesty. The Empress taking him up in her arms and kissing him, beld him out for the bystanders, who were now clustering in thousands round the carriages, to gaze at, and as the little fellow laughed and erowed, and waved his tiny hand, you could see tears of delight rolling over the rough cheeks of men and women, while they poured forth their heartfelt benedictions upon him. It was really a pretty sight, and one that placed power and people in a most pleasant point of view. The fair Eugenie seemed to unite all hearts by her gracious and winsome manner; and as the little fellow was again conveyed back to his nurse's arms, and kissed his little fingers in

France, and a bonny one to look at." A SWORD TO COM. PAULDING .- A subscription has been opened in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of presenting Com. Paulding with a sword, for complying with the spirit of

kindly, many a sturdy democrat for the moment

ceased to think of the imperial dictatorship

which was over the boy's future inheritance,

NEWS ITEMS.

FRUITS OF "FREE LOVE" AND SPIRITUAL ISM.—Harlow Lewis, the husband of the lady whose name has become so notorious, in connection with that of Tyler, the "free love" preacher, has been pronounced by a jury to be insane, and a committee appointed to take charge of his estate.

DISCOVERY IN GOLD MINING .- An important discovery in gold mining is announced ginia. Under this process gold is readily extracted from the black sand which is found so abundantly in Virginia, and which is similar to the black sand of California. The yield from the pulverized ore of the mines is said to be from twenty to thirty dollars per ton. The plan has been put in operation by the Melville Gold Mining Company, in Orange Co., Va.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE .- A school teacher in Brooklyn, N. Y., was recently sought in marriage, by a man who represented himself as a farmer, from the interior of the State. The young lady consented, and the wedding-day was fixed, when she discovered that her intended husband was a married man. She accordingly brought suit against him, and a Sheriff's jury gave her a verdict of \$5,000 damages, the de fendant having allowed judgment to go by de fault.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE "RELI-GIOUS PAPER" THAT TALKS AS FOLLOWS !-The Gospel Banner says:—"Chicago is a poor place for a Yankee. The climate gives him the ague fever. The water brings on diarrhæa. The food, as cooked by the suckers, produces dyspepsia. The whiskey, tinctured with strychmakes him crazy. Or, if a temperance man, three per cent. a month is sure to bring on Throughout the entire western country, homesick men are plentier than anything else. No more wise and prosperous men will emigrate thither by our advice-

THE Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, which has been in course of erection for several years, will be the largest and finest in the world. It is to be two miles long The total amount of masonry in the bridge will be 3,000,000 cubic feet, which at 131 feet to the ton, gives a total weight of about 22,000 tons. Fourteen of the piers are completed, and it is expected that eight more will be finished next season, leaving only two to erect in 1859. The total weight of iron in the tubes will be 10,400 tons. The bridge will cost about five millions of dollars.

LIFE INSURANCE CASE.—The State Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Worcester, Mass., resist the payment of \$1,500 upon the life of Rt Rev. Bishop Henshaw, who died suddenly of apoplexy in Maryland, in 1852, on the ground that the bishop had no right to go so far south as Maryland without their consent. His physicians depose that his death was not caused by any local or climatic influence, but was from "excessive labor in the service of his blessed Redeemer." The case is now before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island on questions of law.

BEAUTIES OF THE LAW .- At the recent term of the Circuit Court of Tazewell, Tenn., a fellow was arraigned for stealing a raw hide. He alleged that he had purchased it from a negro. The attorney for the Commonwealth admitted his statement and he was acquitted, but was immediately indicted for trading with a negro. Thereupon the accused introduced two witnesses to prove that he had stolen the hide, when h was of course discharged; and having already been tried for stealing he could not be tried the second time for the same offence, and he was turned loose unpunished.

A "MAINE LAW" ENVOY .- The new American Envoy at Berlin, Ex-Governor Wright, has created some sensation in diplomatic circles by his temperance principles. He lately gave a Dejeuner a la fourchette (breakfast) in honor of American residents of Berlin, about forty, were present and introduced to the latter. At the Dejeuner, as well as at the dinners of Mr. Wright, in accordance with temperance law, but contrary to the German custom, there is no wis on the table; instead of which was an abundance of all sorts of American fares, made of Indian corn, etc.

LIVE OAK PLANTATIONS .- A plantation of live oak made by some careful public officer in West Florida, is said to be flourishing finely, and Col. Claiborne publishes a letter, in which he proposes to establish extensive plantations of this oak on reserved lands in Louisiana. He says the live oak grows there with astonishing vigor and rapidity. In seven years from the acorn it forms a beautiful shade. In twenty-five years it has the tenacity and durability of iron, and is ready for the axe of the ship carpenter.

For many years there has not been, at this season of the year, so great a fatality among the unacclimated as at present exists at Havana. It is stated by those resident there that more than one-fourth of all those who have visited that port since October have fallen victims to disease which appears to be more virulent and unma-

nageable than for many years past. GERMAN NEWSPAPERS .- It is stated that there are ten times as many newspapers printed in the German language in the United States as there are in Germany. This is certainly creditable to the German population of our country, and they are usually a thrifty, peaceful class o

citizens. PRICE OF SLAVES .- The Panola (S. C.) Star says :- "At the sale of Mrs. Bobo's estate, last week, forty-one negroes, old and young, brought forty-one thousand dollars. Some of them were mere infants, and some old negroes brought only five cents apiece.'

A LAD of 19 years was lately married in the town of Grand View, Missouri, to a maiden of the ripe age of 78. OHIO.—Resolutions, introduced by Mr. Phelps,

(Dem.) have passed the Ohio Legislature against the Lecompton Constitution-in the Senate, 24 yeas to 14 nays, and in the House by 60 to 44. Wisconsin.—The Republicans have a majority in the Legislature. At a caucus held by the Democratic members, resolutions endorsing the

course of Senator Douglas in regard to the Lecompton Constitution were adopted. Miss E. E. BURBANK, of Palmyra, New York, was presented on New Year's day with \$20,000 and a land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, by her brother, who resides

REV. Dr. Downey, the Catholic priest at Staunton, Va., who some weeks ago shot a young White Fish man in his house, has been fully committed for trial on the charge of murder.

R. M. MELLEN, the Chicago periodical dealer, who disappeared so mysteriously in May, 1855, we learn from the Chicago Tribune has returned safe and sound. Meantime his wife, supposing him dead, married a man by the name of Austin, between whom and Mellen a struggle is now going on for the custody of the lady. Mellen states that he was insane when he wandered away, and that he first went to Memphis, thence to New Orleans, and thence to California, whence he now returns.

THE Indians at Washington were very much amused with the electrical machine at the Smithsonian Institution. When undergoing the shocks they attempted to retain their impassiveness, for which they are so much celebrated, but it was no go: they had to knuckle to science, and, as one after the other of the astonished braves was doubled up, tumbled upon his knees, and knocked into a heap generally by the powerful battery, he was saluted by the most uproarious jeers and laughter by his fellows.

THE Central American Emigration Company has organized in Washington. A New York capitalist has been chosen President. This is one of the fruits of the speech of Eli Thayer, who is active in furthering the objects of the token of adieu to those that looked on him so Company.

IT is said that a Conference of the Maritime Powers of Europe will shortly be held in London, to discuss the African emigration scheme, and to remember only that he was a child of and its bearings upon the African slave trade. THE grocery merchants of Nashville, Tenn., have in public meeting resolved to hencefor-

ward do nothing but a cash business. A NEWSPAPER correspondent having lately visited the Siamese Twins, puts the following question: Should Chang, one of the Twins, insis instructions, and arresting Walker. The subscription also contemplates the honorable testimonial of a flag to the other officers and free of the Wahash for the same service.

ALABAMA LEGISGAPURE. - Montgomery, Jan. 16 .- On Thursday, the State Legislature passed unani normaly in both branches, resolutions authorizing, the Governor to call a State Convention if Congress refuses to admit Kansas with the Lecempton Constitution.

NEBRASKA.-On account of a dispute about he legality of the removal of the capital, the Territorial Legislature had split into two boies the majority going to the new capital, Florence, and the minority remaining at the old capital, Omaha, in possession of the records.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, it is said, is about to address a letter to the people of that State, in vindication of his position on the Kansas question, as defined in the letter to the Tammany Hall Sachems. THE MINNESOTA CONSTITUTION, -WASH-

INGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate Territorial Committee resumed the consideration of the Minnesota Constitution this morning. Much surprise was expressed at the fraud that had been committed in sending to Washington the minority report instead of the one ratified by the people, and it was resolved to postpone all action upon the subject until the genuine document should arrive.

REFORMS AMONG THE JEWS OF NEW YORK. -A correspondent of the Boston Journal menions the following recent modifications in the religious observances of our New York City Jews, who number, we believe, not far from 30.000:-

"The old style of singing in one or more of the up-town synagogues has given place to a modern choir, with organ and all the accompaniments. This has been done in the face of the most virulent opposition from the staid old Jews, and the infinite disgust of all who ask for the old paths. But the innovation does not end with the organ and the choir. The question of the day of worship has on many occasions agitated the Hebrews. Some are uncharitable enough to say that the Jews cannot afford to lose two days in the week, and as Satur-day, their Sabbath, is one of the best days in the week for trade, and Sunday, our Sabbath, s one of the worst, it is proposed to adopt the Sunday of Christians. And this latter plan has already been put into practical use by the Rev. Dr. Raphall, who on Sunday last preached on the death of the late Judah Touro.

"Touro is the Girard of the Jews, and at the time of his death he distributed his immense wealth among the Hebrews in America, and an annual service is held in commemoration of his beneficence. It was a marked sight to see the synagogue of the Israelites open on the day saered as that on which the Lord arose from the dead. It may indicate the near approach of that time when those who crucified the Son of the Highest shall, through their descendants, say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the

Lord. Relative to the above, a Jewish journal, The Asmonean, says that the organ in the uptown synagogue has been there for ten years, and that the reason why religious services were performed in Dr. Raphall's church on Sanday, is that the anniversary of Judah Touro's death on the 18th day of the Jewish month Tebeth, happened this year to fall on Sunday, and was kept n the Sunday--next year it will fall on the Saturday, and will be kept on the Saturday. But if the 'fullness of the Gentiles' is not to come n till the Rev. Dr. Raphall transfers the Sabbath ervice unto Sunday, the Mormons have abundance of time to do their work."

Adversity is like the period of the former and of the latter rain-cold, comfortless, unfriendly to man and to animal; yet from that season have their birth the flower and the fruit, Alexander von Humboldt, on which occasion all the date, the rose, and the pomegranate .- Sir Walter Scott.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Jan 16 -BREADS FUFFS-Flour-Sales of 5000 bbls at \$4,25.\$\pi4,30\$ for common to good State, \$4,50.\$\pi4,65\$ for extra do, \$4,25.\$\pi4,30\$ for superfine Indiana and Michigan, \$4,50.\$\pi5 for extra do, \$4.65.\$\pi4,80\$ for common extra round hoop Ohio, \$5.\$\pi6,40\$ for good to choice do. \$5.25.\$\pi7\$ for extra Genesee and \$\pi\$ Louis brands. PROVISIONS—Sales of 242 bbis of Mess at \$11,50.\$\pi12\$ for Prime, \$14 for New Mess and Prime Mess, \$14,75.\$\pi14,90\$ for Mess, and \$18,50\$ for Chicago Clear. GRAIN—Wheat—Sales of 4000 bus Chicago Spring, at \$1,04.\$\pi1,95\$, and 1000 bush white Kentucky at \$1,30\$. Rye is in moderate request at 71.\$\pi73c\$. Corn is inactive, the arrivals are moderate, and the demand light. HOPS continue to sell in lots as wanted at 5.\$\pi96\$ for ole at \$4,25 a4,30 for common to good St HOPS continue to sell in lots as wanted at 529c for

ommon to choice 1857's.

WHISKEY—The market is heavy. The demand noderate and prices lower. Sales of 200 bbls at 21c.

PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKETS. CORRECTED WERKLY By R. B. JONES, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SALOONS Nos. 727 and 729 Arch Street.

MEATS.

Roasting rib, 4" lb 12 al4 Leg, Loin, Chp 4" lb 8 al0

t	Sirloin steak	12 a14	Breast and Neck	6128
- 1	Sirloin steak Rump do Chuck pieces	10 al2	Young Lamb. W	hole \$3 a 31
9	Chuck pieces	8 al24	Whole carcase	8 4 9
-	Plates and navels		vent.	
	Corned	6 a10		Ib 8
4	Tongues, fresh	65 a75	Hind do	11
t	Leg. each	311a372		124
1	Ship Kidhey	25 a40	Cutlet	124
В	Kidhey	8 a12	Sweetbread, eac	h 10
	Liver to to	16 010		81 25 al 50
	Lamb.	10 810	Salt and fresh h	12 a 14
,	Forequarter.	75 9871	Faat de sat	181a 31
f	Forequarter Hind do Chop & fb	1 00a1 124	Tripe 49 th	4 8 6
	Chop 49 th	10 a21	Lard do	13 a 15
	Calves Head, each	25 331	Lard do Hams, sliced	11 8 15
r			Dausage	10 a 12
t			Bologna Sausage	os 16 a 20
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3			Carrots doz	12
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	do hf pk	12's 25		
,		ULTRY	AND GAME.	
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- 1	Chickens 4 pair Pheasants	75 a 87	Canyas Back Di	icks 2.02 20
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- 1	Clams M	2 a2 50	M Riv Cove M	3 a5 00
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1	Bass	6 a 9	Cathsh	12
	Porgies	6 a 9	Eels	6 al2
,	Flounders	- a 6	Salt Shad ID	12
- 1	Cod	5 a 8	" Mackerel	12
: 1	Blackfish		Dry Cod Sm'kd Herring b	1 8 9
	White Fish	10 al2	Sin au Herring D	unon 8
1	Rock	10 812		

MISCELLANEOUS.
28 a35 | Honey ib
16 a20 | Smearcase cake THE STOCK MADKET

THE S	TC	C	K MARKET	
CORRECTED FO	RTI	IR S	ATURDAY EVENING PO	ST.
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'60 RR 6 pr ot	86	87	Western Man & Mech 2	
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Cam & Amboy	90		Farmers, Kv	110
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Bea Meadow	54	54;	Plant's, Tean	
North Penns	94	10	Com & R VICE	

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- General Pioberts, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST of the Artillery, and a member of the Institute, has made a discovery by which the explosion of gunpowder in magazines may be prevented. It consists simply of mixing the gunpowder with HENRY TAYLOR, Beltimore, Md. coal dust/ When the gunpowder is required for BURNHAM, FEDE MIEN & CO., Boston, Mass. use, it is only necessary to sift it: the coal dust falls through the sieve, and the sunpowder resumes its original qualities. The experiment S. W. PRASE & CO., 28 West 6th St., Circumnati, O. has been tried on a large scale with complete success. A magazine filled with gunpoweer so A. GUNTER, No. 99 Third St, Louisville, Ep. mixed was set on fire. "No explosion took place," sava the Moniteur de la Atmoe, "The gunpow ier burned like other combustible mat-ters, such as pitch or tar, and the fire was ex-tinguished with common pumps."

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS BREADATUFF—The Flour market has been eatremely quiet since our last notice. The receipts and stocks in the been moderate, and there has been only a limited anguiry for export and home use. Prices remain without change. The sales for shipmenhrommerise 2000-bbis at \$4,70.65 for common and good Penna and Western extra; \$5,75.60,25 for fancy lots, and \$5,50.67.0 \$\psi\$ pair for 1000 haif bbis. 1000 bbis ladians extra sold at \$4,85, and 200 bbis extra family at \$5,12.985.25. Superfine is offered about lowest 2 gires, but there is little or no demand for this description Rye Flour and Corn Meal have been extremely dails small sales of the former at \$3,75, and the latter at \$3 \$\psi\$ bbis.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat have been small, and Abere has been a fair inquiry for prime lots. Sales of 13,000 oussels at \$11,15 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bush for ordinary and prime r d, and \$1,14\alpha1,30 for white, including several lots of choice Kentucky at the latter quotations. Barley is dull and lower; 1400 bush New York sold at \$20\alpha\cdot et al. (10. Rye has been in setady demand, and 1500 bush sold at 70c. Corn has been in active request and prices have advanced 304c \$\alpha\$ bush; sales of \$7,000 bush new yellow at \$55\alpha64c, and at, and \$2\alpha65c from store, including 3000 bush white, within the range of the same figures. There has been an active inquiry for Cals, and 12,000 bush Penna, in store, sold at \$5c \alpha\$ bush PROVISIONS—The receipts of all descriptions, from the West continue small, but the market has been externely dull, and prices are drooping. Sales of 100 barrels Mess at \$15\alpha15,25, cash and short time, and Prime at \$14. City Mess Beef sells, as wanted, for ship GRAIN-The receipts of Wheat have been small,

Prime at \$14. City Mess Berfsells, as wanted, for ship stores, at \$17, cash. Bacon—The market continues comparatively bare of Sides and Shoulders, but there has been little or no demand; 50 casks were disposed of on private terms. Small sales of Hams at 10 a 13c 3 h for private terms. Small sales of Hams at 10 m 12c \$\psi\$ for plain and fancy canvassed—according to quality; 50 casks of the latter were disposed of on terms kept prisate. The stocks of Green Salted Meats are very small, and only 75 casks have been disposed of at \$\psi\$ and \$\psi_c\$ \psi\$ b, 60 days, for Pickled Hams; 8c for Sides, and \$\psi_c\$ \psi\$ b, 60 days, for Pickled Hams; 8c for Sides, and \$\psi_c\$ \psi\$ b. 60 days, for Shoulders. Lard continues dull, and has declined \$\psi_c\$ \$\psi\$ b. Sales of \$600 barrels at \$\psi_c\$ at about \$10\psi_c\$ at 10\psi_c\$, on time. Butter—The demand has been quite limited. Sales of Solid Packed at \$11 \psi_4\$ days, and \$\psi_c\$ b. Prices of Cheese and \$\text{Eggs continue as last quoted.} Sales of the latter at \$17c\$ \$\psi\$ dozen.

P dozen.

BARK—There is very little Quercitron Bark arriding. The stock is about exhausted, and No 1 is wanted at \$26 \text{ \$\psi\$ to in.} About 30 bbls. sold at these figures. Vothing doing in Tanners' Bark.

BEESWAX—Is in steady demand, and 2000 fbs yel-

ow sold at 27 228c W h, cash.
CANDLES—There has been very little demand for any description, excepting for city manufactured Ada mantine, which sell in a moderate way at 1920c b, on time. COAL,—Prices remain without change

COFFEE-There have been no arrivals this week The market continues extremely quiet, and prices are unchanged. Small sales of Rio at 10 w11 ½c # 15, on time. Another auction sale of 2306 bags was made at 8 % w10 ½c, averaging \$9.31, 30 and 90 days.

COPPER—Is very dull, and the sales of both English Sheatbing and Yellow Metal have been limited at former rates.

former rates.

COTTON—There has been more inquiry, but with continued light receipts, a very small stock, and en-ceuraging advices from abroad, there has been a bet-ter feeling, and prices have advanced fully ic. Sales of 310 bales Upland and New Orleans at 10011% c ** FEATHERS—Continue dull. Small sales of good

Vestern at 43 a 45c 🏕 lb.
FISH—There are but few Mackerel arriving. The demand, however, is still confined to small lots. From store, but prices are decidedly firmer, and some holders have put up their figures 25c \$\Phi\$ bbl. Small sales of No 1 at \$10\forall \$\Phi\$ bbl; No 2 at \$10, and No 4 at \$9. 500 bbls Halifax sold on private terms. Codfish are selling in a small way at \$3\forall \$3\forall \$4.

are selling in a small way at \$34,\$34, and Pickled Herring at \$34,\$34. FRUIT—There has been very little doing in any description of Foreign. Raisins sell slowly at \$24,\$24. FRUIT—There has been alimited inquiry for Dried Apples at 6.97c \$4 B., as in quality. 800 pkgs were disposed of for shipment to California, on terms kept priposed of for shipment to California, on terms kept pri-vate. Dried Peaches come in very slowly, and sell at 10æ14c for unpared halves, and 15æ16c for pared.— Cranberries are abundant and dull at \$6% æ11 * bbl,

ecording to quality. GUANO-There has been no demand, and prices are ominat

GIN SENG — There has been nothing doing in either crude or Clarified — The last sales of the former was at Sie 49 h. cash

HEMP—There has been little or no demand, and no

sales have come under our notice.

HIDE 5-- Are very dull, but prices are unchanged No sales.

HOPS meet a very limited inquiry, and new crop first sort Eastern and Western sell in a small way at 6 old are not wanted.

INDIGO—Prices are firmer, but there has been no-

thing doing.
IRON—The duliness which has prevailed for weeks

IRON—The dullness which has prevailed for weeks past still continues, but at the close there was a little more demand for Pig Metal. The sales, bowever, were of a very unimportant character. Scotch Pig is eatirely nominal. Biooms, Bar and Boiler Iron sell only in a small way at former rates.

LEATHER—There has been rather more demand for both Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather, but prices are unchanged.

LUMBER—There is comparatively nothing doing, and prices are nominal for all descriptions. Laths sell at \$1.20a1.30.

LEAD has been very quiet, and no sales have been

LEAD has been very quiet, and no sales have been reported.

MOLASSES—There is but little demand for any

MOLASSES—There is but little demand for any description, and the only transactions reported are small lots of New York Sugar House at 30\$35c, cash, 100 bbls Cuba at 25c, and 100 do N. O. at 24c, 4 mos. By auction, 129 hhds, Cuba sold at 15c for tart, and 20½ \$26c for sweet; 10 bbls New Orleans at 31½c, and 30 do N. Y. Syrup at 31\$36c, cash.

NAVAL STORES—There has been very little demand for any description. Small sales of Common Rosin at \$1,40 \$\pi\$ bbl; No 2 at \$2, and No 1 at \$3,50. Prices of Tar and Pitch continue as lost quoted, viz: \$2 for the former and \$1,75 for the latter. The stock of Spirits of Turpentine is small, and prices are firmer Small sales at 41\$42c, cash and short time, mostly at the latter rate.

OUS—The sales of Linseed Oil have been to a

OILS-The sales of Linseed Oil have been to a moderate extent at 50.053c, cash. Fish Oils continue to sell slowly from store at our quotation. Lard Oil continues scarce, but there is very little demand for it. Sales of 50 bbls No I Winter at 93.098c, cash and on time. Sales of Red Oil at 60c, cash.

PLASTER—There is little or none coming forward, and no slow have corresponded our restriction.

and no sales have come under our notice.

RICE—The demand has been limited, and not-withstanding the light stock, prices are barely maintained. Sales of 120 casks at 3% e3% c, cash and short ime. SALT—There have been no transactions since our

SALT—There have been no transactions since our last notice.

SEEDS—There has been a fair demand for Cloverseed, and 800 bus sold at \$5.5.25 \$ 64 lbs for prime, and 4.56 4.75 for ordinary quality, including some from second hands to go out of the market at \$5.50, and 10 tons on private terms. Small sales of Timothy at \$2.62% \$2.75. 100 sacks Red Top sold at \$3.75, and 400 bus Plaxseed at \$1.42%.

SPICES—No sales worthy of notice.

SPIRITS—There has been a little more demand for Brandy and Gin, but without change in prices. N E Rum sells as wanted at 47.650c. Whiskey has declined to \$ gal. Sales of 300 bbls Penasylvania and Ohio at \$1.622c; Prison at 22c; hhds at 21c, and Drudge at 20.62.

20%c.
SUGAR—The market has been very dull, and prices are unchanged. Small sales of Cuba at 707%c, and 500 hhds N Orleans at 607%c * B, on time.
TALLOW—But little offering, and City Rendered TALLOW—But little offering, and City Rendered commands lie # fb, cash.

TEAS—There has been very little demand for either Green or Black, but prices are unchanged. By auction 1988 pkgs sold at full rates.

TOBACCO—There has been some inquiry for Manufactured, but Leaf is entirely neglected.

WINES—No transactions worthy of notice.

WOOL—Has been rather more inquired after, and there is a firmer feeling, but the transactions have been limited.

BANK NOTE LIST. CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

By WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS.

0	No. 39 South	Third Street.				
	PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1858.					
	Daniel Branch	Connecti				
-	Colmant banks	Calment banks at die				
	Bolvent banks 11 dis	Solvent banks of dis				
0	Retief hotes par	SOUTH CAROLINA.				
44	Calmant banks	Solvent banks 31 ans				
6	Solvent hanks par to 3 dis	GEORGIA. Solvent banks Souru CAROLINA. Solvent banks ALABAMA. Solvent banks 2 to 5 dis				
	Solvent banks to par	Solvent banks 2 to 5 qis				
5	Solvent prugs 1 to but	Mississippi, All banks uncertain				
2	MARYLAND. Baltimore 1 dis Solvent banks 1 to 2 dis	All banks uncertain				
-	Baltimore	Solvent banks 2 dis				
9	Solvent banks 1 to 27 dis	Solvent prints 2 dis				
6	NEW YORK.	Onio.				
6	Solvent banks par	Solvent banks 2 dis Outo. Solvent banks 14 dis				
	Solvent banks par	Solvent banks 1} dis				
5	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	INDIANA.				
-	Solvent banks par	State bank 1 dis				
-	VERMORT.	ILLINOIS				
9	Solvent banks par	Solvent banks , 4 dis				
	CONSECTIOUT.	Solvent banks 11 dis				
64	Solvent banks par MASSACHUSETTS.	Solvent banks 1} dis				
-	MASSACHUSETTS,	TENNESSEE.				
5	Solvent banks par	Old banks 2 dis				
-	RHODE ISLAND.	MICHIGAN.				
	Solvent banks 1 die	Solvent banks 4 dis				
-	VIRGINIA.	Wiscousin.				
-	VIRGINIA. Solvent banks Si dia DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Solvent banks Sdis	Solvent banks 4 die				
-	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	TRIAS.				
	Boivent banks 3 dis	Commercial and Ag-				
-	NORTH CAROLINA.	ricultural DE, Gal-				

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erdered stomach. They will perform what it is said they will.

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and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that you get Hoofland's German Bitters.

"HAVE YOU A SLIGHT COLD, A GOUGH, OR pain in your breeast." This is a simple question; so simple that the reader may feel inclined to pass it by, without answering it, or even reading this shortstricle. Now we sarnestly, but respectfully, ask you to 35 both. Many of our most important duties are small, depending on things which in themselves alone considered, are trifles, but taken in consection with their consequences, lead to mighty results. What consequences daily easue from what is called "a neglected Cold or Cough?"

Go into you or chamber, and see how anxiously that mother watches her darling son! The disease which might have been arrested in its incipient stage, has been permitted to riot, until it has fastened its fangs deep in his system. Still none of the symptoms are decidedly against hope; the sufferer's constitution has not been weakened by intemperance, by irregularity of any kind, or by any premous attacks; so the chame of recovery is in his favor. He still sinks; but all rasladies have their crisis, and she thinks every night that surfely he will be better to morrow. With what tender assicitude does she minister to the wants of his sick bed! How she watches his looks, and anticipates every wish of his heart. Day after day passes, and hearhopes wax thinter and fainter. Every look of the attending physician is watched with an acony tisst has left its print upon her pallid cheek. At last the features of her son assume the rigid and sannkon aspect of death, and she cannot mistake the dim glare of the eye, before it shus in everlasting rest.

He breathes his lass upon that fendest of all fond bosoms—a mother's—and' the strongest tie that bound her heart to earth seems snapt in twens! Is this fancy or issit fact? Fact, we answer, and yet in thousands of cases these lamontable results might be prevented by the time-ly use of an appropriate medicine. For nearly one-third of a century Jayne's Expectorant has been a st

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1 1 William Street, New York.

MARRIAGES.

Marriage notices must always be accompanied by

On the 15th instant at New Egypt, N. J. by the Rev William Mann, Thomas M. Howard, to Elizabath L 7/NS. On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. AMES Clowes, to Miss LOTTIE KIRKWOOD, both of Chester county.
On the 15th ultimo, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr.
WILLIAM R. FINCH, to Miss Louis a McKnight, both of this city.
On the 7th instant, by the Rev. John Jenkins, Mr.
JOSEPH L. NACE, to JENNIE C. JOHRSON, both of Phila-delphia. delphia.

In Manayunk, on he 15th ultimo, by the Rev A. Culver, Mr. Casper Whiteman, it. of Lower Merion, to Miss Ann Durkin, of Manayunk.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. M. Gordon, Mr. Lewis J. Scharffen, to Miss virginia Brooks, both of this On the 7th instant, by Friends' Coremony, Thomas L. LERDOM, of Cincinnati, to Hannah A. Tromas, daughter of Sami. Thomas, of Philadelphia.
On the 17th of Nov. by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. Charles W. Shisler, to Miss Anna M. E. Bush, both of this city.

On the 7th instant by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Mr. John F. Mann, of Baltimore, to Miss Maggie, daughter of Wm. Newcos, Esq. of this city.

On the 9th instant, in Germantown, by the Rev. Geo. Quigley, Mr. William T. Stour, of Mercer county, N. J. to Miss Sarah D. Hoeflich, of Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

IT Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 16th Nov. 1857, at China, Wyoming county, N. Y DELANDO WATERMAN, a son of Major Eli Waterman aged 23 years.
On the 11th instant, Mrs. Jank Smith. aged 63 years.
On the 12th instant, Miss Charlotte S. Bunner, aged

On the 12th instant, Miss Charlotte S. Bunner, aged 86 years.
On the 12th instant, William Williams, aged 30.
On the 12th instant, Mr. Sawuel Gordan, aged 60.
On the 12th instant, in Willistown, Chester county, Jrill Griffith, aged 80 years.
On the 10th instant, Betsky, wife of the late Wm. M. France, aged 63 years.
On the 11th instant, Enoch Remick, aged 50 years.
On the 11th instant, Jakes McAdams, aged 30 years.
On the 11th instant, in Wilmington, Del. Rachel Catharine, wife of Joel V. Groenman, aged 32 years.
On the 8th instant, Mr. Samuel F. Shreets, aged 23.
On the 9th instant, Sallix T. wife of Pamiel R. Moore, aged 21 years.

aged 21 years.
On the 10th instant, Hannah Harr. aged 30 years.
On the 10th instant, Hannah Harr. aged 30 years.
On the 10th instant, Henrietta Hinns, wife of Chas.
Fortner, aged 42 years.
On the 10th instant, Mrs. Catharine Brealey, aged 69.
On the 9th instant, Mrs. Mary Jane, wife of Johnston Stovenson, aged 41 years.
On the 3th instant, Sarah, wife of Adam Haas, aged 31 years.

On the 6th instant, Mr. JACOB LICHTEL, aged 87 years On the 8th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Henry Deitric

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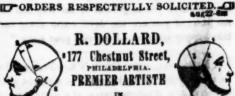
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Por Wigs, Inches.

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2. From forcheed over the head to neek.

3. From ear to ear over the top.

4. From ear to ear round the forcheed.

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Wit and humor.

O'CONNELL AND THE IRISH BANK CRISIS.

A run was being made for gold by the peasautry of the surrounding counties; and crowds of clamorous frieze-coats might be seen pushng and fighting at the doors of all the banks in I.—. The —— Bank, however, (which has since proved itself to be as solvent as any establishment in Ireland.) enjoyed at that time the least confidence, and was, of course, the more set upon. I had a few of their one-pound notes, though I believed they were very good, if people would only have faith in them; still, as I feared the panic itself might bring about the catastrophe it apprehended, and it was source qui peut everywhere, I thought it would only be prudent in me to save myself; so I mounted my nag, and trotted with my bundle of notes into

On arriving at the bank door, the Babel of mixed Irish and English was terrific. Men and men, and men and women tugged and struggled together for precedence, and I could hear the exclamations, "There you have torn the coat off my back making as much fuse about your dirty thirty-shilling note, as if it were a pack-load of ten pounders you had."

"Arrah, ve'll be all served," cried out a droll fellow on the verge of the crowd. "Here's the Counsellor coming, and a bag of gold on his

All looked in the direction the last speaker pointed to, and there, sure enough, I could see approaching the burly figure of O'Connell, who was one of the directors of the bank, and had nat arrived from Dublin. He had not exactly a bag on his back, but he carried a parcel in his

"Let me pass, my good friends," said he, "and you shall all be served." And he pushed shoulder foremost through the crowd, who made way for him, and gave three cheers for the "Counsellor" as he passed.

. The Liberator, as he was called, might have been twenty minutes in the bank, when a hurrah was raised from those who stood nearest the bank door, "Didn't I tell you," cried a fellow, crushing his way out, and blowing with his breath to cool five hot sovereigns which he held with difficulty in his hand; "Didn't I tell you the Counsellor would settle it? There they are at it, hard and fast, as tallow chandlers on a melting day, making sovereigns like winky, and they're shovelling them out upon the counter as hot as boiled praties from a pot," and he blew again upon the sovereigns, and held them up to be touched. Seeing and feeling was believing, and there, sure enough, was the gold, warm, as f from the crucible.

"Glory to you, Dan!" shouted out the crowd, who now really believed that the Counsellor was making sovereigns in the back parlor to meet the run. "What's the use of crushing; you can't break a bank when they're melting out money like that "

My curiosity was at its height, so, with one tremendous effort, I gained admission, and there, sure enough, were the clerks ladling out burning hot sovereigns from copper scoops to the people, who crowded to the counter, and who, enapping and blowing their fingers, were picking up the coins as you might roasted chest-

They say the ruse was not a new one, and that O'Connell only revived it, in the case of the - Bank : but it was not the less meriorious and successful on that account. The clerks were really engaged in the back-parlor heating the sovereigns on fire shovels over a arge fire; and rushing out with red faces and in a furious hurry, they threw them "hot, all hot." to the cashiers, who counted them out with iron curling tongs to the customers, who believed that the work of coining was going on over innumerable crucibles in the back-

The plan had a double advantage-it inspired confidence, and made the process of moneytaking so slow on the part of the public, who were perpetually burning their fingers, that the bank, with a very limited supply, was able to meet a demand which, under the circumstances, was necessarily slow. The clerks could serve the people as fast as the people could count the hot sovereigns.

The ruse which had almost instantaneous effeet in allaying alarm, O'Connell maintained was perfectly justifiable. From ignorance, a panic which might have proved fatal to the bank, arose, and he thought he had a right to allay it by playing on this same popular ignorance. A bank that could serve sovereigns at will from an magination of a simple people.

PERFECTLY COOL.-A waggish friend of ours tells the following, which we do not remember o have seen in print: A certain man, whom we will call M-

was noted for possessing great courage and presence of mind, and the crossest wife in the neighborhood. More than one attempt had been made t

frighten M-, without success; but one dark, stormy evening, one of his brother chips, resolved to see if there was any scare in him. fixed himself up in the most ghostly style possible and stationed himself in a lonely piece of wood through which M--- had to pass on his way

The pretended ghost had scarcely settled kim self in his position, when M- hove in sight, and came whistling along unconcerned as usual. Suddenly the ghostly figure confronted him, and in a sepulchral voice, commanded him to stop. M———— did so, and after regarding his companion for a moment, said, with the utmost coolness:

"I can't stop, friend; if you are a man, I must request you to get out of the way and let me pass; if you are the devil, come along and take supper with me-I married your sister."

A NEW IDEA, AND A GOOD 'UN .- Brown tells us an anecdote which he heard on a recent visit to one of the Western States, of a witty lawyer who, in ridiculing the decisions of a certain Judge (who was in the habit of deciding wrong rather more than half of the time), said-" If he would only toss up a copper and say, 'heads for plaintiff, tails for defendant,' his chances to decide justly would be at least equal, which, on the whole, would be pretty fair judicial success; but the old fellow is so infernal perverse, that he actually violates the doctrine of



TERRIFIC ACCIDENT.

Bursting of old Mrs. Twaddle's Aqua-Vivarium. The old lady may be observed endeavoring to pick up her favorite eel with the tongs, a work requiring some address .- From the London Punch.

MR. SERVANT DORR .- Many years ago, when as yet there was but one church in the old town of Lime, Conn., the people were without a pastor. They had been for a long time destitute, and now were on the point of making an unanimous call for a very acceptable pracher, when a cross-grained man by the name of Dorr, began a violent opposition to the candidate, rallied a party, and threatened to defeat the settlement. At a parish meeting, while the matter was under discussion, a half-witted fel- in the course of which the following colloquy low rose in the house, and said he wanted to tell a dream he had last night. He thought he died and went away where the wicked people go, and as soon as Satan saw him, he asked to be present at the inauguration of the new where he came from.

"From Lime, in Connecticut." I told him right out. "Ah! and what are they doing in Lime?" he

"They are trying to settle a minister," I an-

"Settle a minister!" he cried out. "I must

put a stop to that! Bring me my boots! I must go to Lime this very night!" I then told him, as he was drawing on his poots, that Mr. Borr was opposing the settle-

ment, and very likely he would prevent it alto-"My servant Dorr!" exclaimed his majesty, my servant Dorr! Here, take my boots; if

my going at all !" This speech did the business! Mr. Dorr

made no further opposition; the minister was settled, but his opponent carried the title "My servant Dorr" with him to the grave.

UNUSUAL READINGS .- A pieus old grandame, illustrating the power of the Creator to a beyy of children's children, desired their espe cial regard for that impressive paragraph in one of the Books of Moses, where we are told that "God smote Abijah, the Hittite, that he died." Like the illustrious dam of the precocious Ike, however, she was prone to introduce her first conclusions with a solemn preambulatory lecture, and so, after having prepared the young minds of her audience for the solemn truth, she gravely peered over her venerable specs, and mentioning chapter and verse, read with impressive dignity :- "And God smote Abijah, hi-te-ti-te, that he did." In this connection, it may be reported, that one of the pupils of a city school, the other day, reading a chapter about the "Sacred Redeemer," astonished the class by reading to them concerning the merciful kindness of the "scared reindeer." In the same category may be mentioned the preacher who, preparatory to his regular discourse, read a chapter, as usual, from Holy Writ. At the bottom of the page he read "I am"-but accidentally and unconsciously turning two leaves, he proceeded-"an ass." but discovering his eroven could never, of course, want gold in the ror, he turned back a page, and continued, that I am," greatly to the edification of his attentive flock.

> Two of THEM .- Among the outside shows at the Great Fair at Buffalo, were " The Cattaraugus Fat Girl," weighing five hundred pounds, and 'The Celebrated Cattaraugus Pig," whose weight exceeded that of his rival by some eight hundred pounds. A bland visitor of these curiosities asked after the general health of the "Fat Girl:" how long she had been growing: how much broader than long she was; and the like innocent and natural questions, which were courteously and satisfactorily answered. At length he capped the climax of his laconic inquiries by asking, pointing with his cane to the huge grunting porker, gyrating his great white perforated trumpet-nose in a corner of the tent, " Twins, madam, may I ask ?"-Sech rath !" as Mr. K. N. Pepper would say; she endeavored to rise and follow the inquisitor, as, with his friend, he retired toward the door of her tent; but a weight heavier than that which weighed down Giant Despair held her in check, and the two unchristian "Hopefuls" managed to escape. The question was wrong and unnecessary .- Knickerbocker.

NEW ANECDOTE OF CHARLES LAMB.-I opened the little low pew-door of the inclosure all been wet at the same time." at the India House, which contained his desk, being determined to introduce myself; so I walked up to him, and, hat in hand, said, with a respectful bow: "Mr. Charles Lamb, I believe !" "Y-e-s," said Lamb, slowly, feeling and coaxing at the same time his short, thin, gray whiskers, "y-c-s, they call me Lamb yet, but I am old enough to be a sheep !"

The editor of the New Idea, at Samida, Shelby county, Iowa, advertises for somebody to purchase's half-interest in the concern. Who wants to become the proprietor of "half an

THE VETO GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA .- The Camden (Ala.) Republic tells the following, in explanation of which it may be remarked that the late Governor of that State was somewhat inclined to vetoes .

On the morning of the inauguration, an honest, but illiterate farmer, was going into the city of Montgomery on horseback, when he was overtaken by a resident of Macon county, a lawyer, with whom he fell into conversation,

Farmer-Whar be you bound, stranger? Lawyer-I am going to Montgomery in order Governor, which takes place to-day.

F .- The new Gov'nor; who's he? L .- Why, don't you know that Gov. Winston's time has expired, and we are about to install Audrew B. Moore, of Perry, in his

F .- What? Put in Moore in place of Winston f

L .- Yes, Mr. Moore has been regularly elected to fill that position.

F .- Well, stranger, you may as well go back agin-Winston'll veto that thing, sure as you

A PRETTY GOOD ANSWER.-A little fiveyear-old friend of ours was the other day puzmy servant Dorr is at work, there is no need of to form an idea of the spirit as distinct from the body. We endeavored to explain.

"Oh, yes-best!" "What do you love with? your forehead?"

"Your hand? your foot? your cheek? your

"No-no-" and the inspiring hand fluttered from one member to another as they were mentioned, pausing at last over the heart, with a triumphant, "Oh. I know now what I love with-its-its the piece that joggles!"-Portland Transcript.

Houses in Manilla.-I shall describe a little christening-party I was at some nights ago. We went at about nine P. M., found the room full of mestizas in bright-colored sayas. The decorations were capital. As I told you before, everybody lives up stairs; and the houses are only one story high, on account of earthquakes. Every house of pretensions has the lower part built of stone, with a large porte cochère. This lower part is the coach-house, as every one keeps a carriage here. You then mount a flight of stairs, at the top of which you find yourself in the drawing-room, visible and open as a landing in England. If belonging to an Englishman or an American there will be a punkah, the natives dispensing with them. The next room will be the sala, looking into the street. There are ovster-shell windows to shut during the day, and islausies for the night, or vice versa; but in the evening everything is open. There are bedrooms at the back of the house. You don't get into bed here, but lie on mats, which are put on to the bedstead-four-posted always, to fix a mosquito-curtain. The kitchen arrangements are very French, but wood is used instead of char. coal. The boys cook admirably. The floors are of beautiful wood, well cleaned, and shining, as in Paris. The wooden, or upper part of the house, projects about two feet all round beyond the stone or lower part; above is the tiled roof. projecting and extensive, to keep off the sun.

HANDEL'S RAPIDITY OF COMPOSITION .- The otion of Handel's pen, active as it was, could not keep up with the rapidity of his conception. His MSS. were written with such impetuosity that they are difficult to read. The mechanical nower of the hand was not sufficient for the torrent of ideas which flowed from that volcanic brain. Mr. V. Novelle, the learned publisher. who seems to have well studied the MSS, at the Fitzwilliam Mescum, seeing a page on which the sand is still upon the ink at the top as well as at the bottom of the page, left in the book the following observation :- "Observe the speed with which Handel wrote. The whole of this page is spotted with sand, and consequently must have

SNAKE-CHARMING .- In Kitto's " Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," it is asserted that the magicians of Egypt employed this art in converting their rods into serpents, as narrated in and spices. Exodus, vii., 12:-"We may infer that they used a real serpent as a rod-namely, the species now called haje-for their imposture; since they no doubt did what the present serpentcharmers perform with the same species, by seems of the temporary asphyziation, or suspension of vitality, before noticed, and producing restoration to active life by liberating or throwim down."-Noter and Queries.

Useful Receipts.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA .-- A man was cured of hydrophobia in Italy lately, by swallowing vinegar, in mistake for a medicinal potion. A physician at Padua heard of this, and tried the remedy on a patient; he gave him a about two inches deep, as we used to plant corn pint of vinegar in the morning, another at neon, and a third at sunset, which cured him .- Scien-

SIMPLE DISINFECTANT .- Out two or three good sized onions in halves, and place them on a plate on the floor; they absorb noxious effluvia. &c., in the sick room in an incredibly short space of time, and are greatly to be preferred to perfumery for the same purpose. They should be changed every six hours .- The

To Make Pumpkin Pies .-- Take a good ripe pumpkin, pare and cut into good sized pieces, then grate it, and put into the milk, the same as in the ordinary way; put in your eggs, allowing one to a pie, one tablespoon of ginger, one of cinnamon or allspice, according to your taste, and you will have a delicious pie.

CALVES' FOOT JELLY .- Four feet, one gallon of water boiled to one-half do., and stewed all night : add the juice of four lemons and the zled, as many an older head has been, in trying | rind of one cut very thin; the whites of nine eggs and shells well beaten together; one-half pound lump sugar; a pint and a half of sherry; one-fourth of a pint of brandy.

VALUABLE LINIMENT .-- As for liniments. the best I know of for horses or human beings, for sprains, swellings, (slight, consequent on blows, &c.,) in horses, and sore throats and rheumatism in horse-masters, is as follows :-Equal parts of hartshorn (aqua ammonia) oil origanum, olive oil, gum camphor, laudanum and spirits turpentine-all best quality-to which add three parts good soft soap. I have used this for several years .- Country Gentle-

SALT A UNIVERSAL REMEDY .- I had just finished reading Prof. Johnson's remarks on Mr. Cleveland's theory of salt as a "universal expounder." and a "universal remedy." when over went my ink-stand upon a beautiful light drab table cover, to my great consternation, as my wife had often cautioned me against this very thing. I rushed for the salt cellar, and emptied its contents over the black mass of ink, and in five minutes the stain had wholly disappeared ! I doubted Mr. Cleveland's theory before, but ought I to doubt it any longer?

There is one point, however, in which my experience differs from Mr. Cleveland's theory-I emptied the salt over and upon the ink, and it descended into the cloth and effected the desired One thing is certain, whether salt be a uni-

versal remedy or not, viz .: it will surely, if applied immediately, prevent ink stains .- Country

HOW TO MAKE AN ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING. The following receipt for making this renowned pudding, without which no English set dinner would be complete, will be found to be all that a first rate pudding demands:

Take half a pound of flour, a pound of stale

bread-crumbs, a pound of beef-suct chopped fine, a pound of currants, well picked, washed and dried, a pound of raisins, stoned and chopped, three-quarters of a pound of soft sugar. quarter of a pound of candied orange and lemon peel, an ounce of powdered einnamon half an ounce of ground ginger, a nutmeg (grated), twelve bitter almonds (blanched and grated), and a little salt; mix these well together: then beat up seven eggs, strain them through a sieve, and add a little sweet milk, if required .-Stir this well into the other ingredients; make it thick, but not too stiff. Just before you are going to boil it, stir into it a glass of rum or brandy, scald a cloth, flour it and lay it in a basin; pour in your pudding; then have ready another cloth, also scalded and floured, which lay over the top, tie it round tightly, and put it in boiling water, of which there should be abundance, as well as plenty of room. Keep it boiling for six or seven hours. When it is done, take it out of the pot, let it stand a few minutes to cool, or dip it into cold water. Then turn it | ly spitting on a fine ham which was about to be into a dish, and serve it with caudle sauce. A plain pudding may be made by using less fruit

SECRETION OF TEARS IN INFANTS.-It is a curious fact, which is yet unexplained, that yery young infants never shed tears when they cry. When once this secretion is established, it may cease during a course of disease; and children then cry without shedding any tears. Troussean regards this circumstance, when it occurs, as

and the state of t

Agricultural.

VICE CITE IN A VALUE

POTATO ROT, CAUSE AND REMEDY.

Speculations respecting the cause and preventive of potato rot, still prevail. We have recently received a letter from Joseph S. Barber, M. D., of Annisquam, Mass., in which the Dr. recalls to our mind his suggestions made to us some years ago in regard to the cause of potato rot, and his proposed mode of preventing it.

In 1851 he stated to us in a letter that he had discovered the disease called potato rot to be "mildew" of the plant, and recommended that the potatoes should be planted very early or very late, in order that they might either get ripe before the season arrived when they would be liable to be attacked with the disease, or if planted late, would not be sufficiently developed at that season to be susceptible of its influence. as it required a co-operation of circumstances of time and growth.

Last week, he writes us that from successive years of experience he has proved his theory to be correct. By planting in April so as to have the potatoes ripe in July, or by the tenth of August, they will escape the rot. If you cannot plant then, omit it until the 15th of July, so as

The Dr. says that he has tried his method for thirteen years, and it has never yet failed. From My 14, 22, 16, 19, 6, 20, is a cant phrase for drunkhis experience he is able to demonstrate that the potato must be in a certain stage of growth for the virus to have its full effect on the tuberthat if struck and killed while two-thirds grown, they will not rot. The Dr. ought to submit his theory and results of his experiments to the Massachusetts Board that have the disposal of \$10,000 premium, offered by the Legislature of that State to the man who shall discover the cause and preventive of this insidious disease. If he is right, he will have a strong claim to the bounty .- Maine Farmer.

PLANTING A WALNUT GROVE.-As near as I can recollect, about twelve years ago I planted a My 5, 2, 9, 3, 11, is a county in Texas. row of these nuts south of my house, on the edge of the ploughed land. I planted in the fall soon after the nuts fell, four feet apart, with a hoe. down east. The next spring they came up with the other plants. I kept the stock from them for four or five years. The most of them grew rapidly; but they were too thick, and some are now dwarf trees, four to six feet high, while those that got the start went right up, and in six or seven years from the planting they bore walnuts, and they continue to bear and grow so that this fall I had several bushels of nuts, and have planted a piece of two acres west of my house with them. These I put ten or twelve feet apart. I think it would be better to plough your land as deep as you can before planting. I think it will make little difference whether you plant this winter or as soon as the ground opens in the spring. Keep the weeds down and the stock from them, and there is no danger but you will have a grove far more beautiful than the locust; besides, the advantage of timber and the nuts .-Cor. of Prairie Farmer.

Another correspondent of the same paper, says ie planted five acres of walnuts in 1843, and that a large portion of the trees are now standing. and are from 20 to 35 feet in height, and 8 to 10

SETTING FENCE POSTS .- We hear frequent complaints of the perishableness of fence posts set in the ordinary way. And to the suggestion that the lower end of the posts should be charred. it is replied that while charring benefits the outside of the timber, it cracks it open so that water penetrates the wood still further, and causes a rapid decay in the interior.

Let us, then, make another suggestion. Char the lower end of the post for eighteen inches or two feet, so that about six inches of the charred part will be above the surface of the ground. Have in readiness a kettle of hot coal tar. (a cheap article,) and plunge into it the lower end of each post; or apply the tar with a brush. taking pains to get it into the crevices. A second application is desirable, as soon as the first becomes dry, and will make the timber water-proof for many years .- American Agriculturist.

TICKS ON SHEEP.-If sheep are fed grain or oil cake meal, as they ought to be, I will warrant them free from ticks. It will be far more profitable than sulphur. I have some hundreds feeding; let any man come here at the end of March, and see if he can find two ticks to a hundred sheep. I guess he won't, unless I have one that may have been sick-possibly it might have some. But some will say, we cannot keep stock sheep like men who fat sheep for market-but let me tell those farmers that they should keep their stock sheep in such condition that they won't breed ticks. Sheep pay badly that raise ticks. Sheep farmers, will you take notice of that !- Country Gentleman.

"OLD MAN ELOQUENT."-The title "Old Man Eloquent" belongs by right of priority to Isocrates, who was so affected by the news of Philip's victory over the Atheneans at Chœronea, that he immediately expired. The patent was bestowed by John Milton in a sonnet to Lady Margaret Lev:

" Daughter to that good Earl, once President Of England's council and her treasury, Who lived in both unstained with gold or fee, And left them both, more in himself content, Till the sad breaking of that Parliament Broke him, as that dishonest victory At Chaprones, fatal to liberty, Killed with report that old man eloquent."

CASTE IN INDIA EXEMPLIFIED.-I was much

of her uncles, a civilian, who was extremely particular about high-caste servants, and who treated them magnificently, dressed them in English broadcloth, &c. This pearl of masters once gave a dinner, and, the dinner being delayed long after the guests were assembled, proceeded at once to the kitchen to discover the reason There he found his servants all standing in a row, each man proving his orthodoxy by solemn served up to the company .- Mackenzie's Siz

Those rags we cast aside In old days, Memory gathers, hoarding them In silent chambers where, an Alchemist, Secret she works. One day she opes the door And the old rags are gold.

Blankets were first made at Bristol England, by a poor weaver named Thomas Blanket, who gave his name to the peculiar manufac ture of woollen cloths.

The Riddler.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

y 29, 3, 25, 2, 6, were a German tribe of an early da

which filled Europe with their fame, 10, 12, 17, 11, 30, is a post-office in New Hamp

My 6, 27, 3, 24, 1, is a city in Egypt.

My 7, 26, 12, 5, 6, 14, 9, 1, 29, 20, 7, is a village

My 21, 8, 29, 14, is a city in Russia.

My 2, 5, 13, 25, 27, is an island in America. My 16, 20, 22, 30, is a county in Missouri

My 15, 9, 9, 12, is a certain number My 19, 5, 29, 6, are what you see every day walking in the most prominent streets in Philadelphia, dy 28, 30, 18, 2, 20, 4, is a post-office in Massachusett

My 25, 12, 23, 4, 6, you will find every week published in one of the columns of The Saturday Evening

My whole were two distinguished American Revotionary Patriota. Pleasant Gap, Centre Co., Pa.

ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY RVENING POOP.

My 1, 2, 3, 12, 17, is one of the staples of the United

My 1, 6, 15, 16, 5, 6, is a man's name My 5, 25, 7, 22, 8, are the sweets of life.

My 9, 10, 5, 11, 25, 6, is a cirl's name -

My 21, 18, 1, 6, is a place of confinement. My 23, 18, 16, 4, is used on every farm.

My 24, 18, 11, 12, 13, 25, 3, 19, a name given to a former President My 26, 18, 16, 11, 15, is a musical expression

My whole is an article that no farmer or planter

GEOGRAPHICAL ACROSTICAL ENIONA.

WHITEHAN DAN THE ALPENDAY BURNING BOARS I am composed of 15 letters. My 1, 15, 13,8, is a county in Virginia. My 2, 5, 5, is a river in Ireland

My 3. 9. 13. is a town in China My 4, 13, 7, 1, is a county in Indiana

My 6. S. 12. 5. is a city in Europe.

My 7, 1, 9, 10, is a coast on Upper Guinen My 8, 15, 3, 1, is a river in the Western States.

My 10, 5, 9, 15, 3, is a city in India.

My 11, 2, 13, 7, 8, is a county in Ireland.

My 12, 5, 13, 7, 11, is a county in Tennessee My 13, 6, 5, 2, 9, is a county in North Carolina. My 14, 8, 10, 10, is a county in Kentucky.

My 15, 8, 9, 12, 5, 11, is a county in Ohio My whole was a celebrated Irish poet. ape Island, N. I. JOHN H. McKENNA

CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Loud blows the blast, the windows all Within their casements rattle; And all the elements without

Seem fierce engaged in battle Cold is my Arst, as cold can be. Grim winter reigns o'er all : Driving mankind within their homes.

My second to the stall. Within a stately mansion fair, Where many lights are shining, Is something fair, need I tell where, Upon a couch reclining.

She had been sleeping, but my whole Disturbed her quiet rest; So, reader, I will not tell more, But leave it to be guessed.

WRITTRY FOR THE SATURDAY BYRNING

My first's a covering for hose, Tis often seen upon a tree; My second is well-known to those. Who playing cards delight to be My whole's composed of iron or wood-Tis generally understood.

CHARADE. WRITERS FOR THE SATURDAY TVENING POOF.

My first in early spring-time Puts forth its beauteous flower; My second is what all things have, And increases every hour.

My third is used by fishermen And comotimes with much gain : My whole was a line of Kings That o'er England did reign.

ANAGRAMS ON NAMES OF CELEBRATED

WRITERS. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POOF

Hick Ned. Romeo. B. Runs Tom Lin. Is U Grey. No

Rat Hackey.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST The top and bottom of a hollow pyramidical frue rum are both squares; the depth is a mean propostional between the top and bottom, it is full o and if it be turned over till the surface of the water just touches the upper edge of the bottom, 153-481 of the water will be poured out; and its slant height is 25 inches. Required—the depth of the frustrum, and the size of both ends! ARTEMAS MARTIN. Venango Co., Pa.

CONUNDRUMS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POOT IT Why is an echo like a certain body of water

I What portion of wood r of rope! Ans .- A cord. D" What business does every young man under

twenty-one years of age follow? Ans .- They are all Pequen, Lancuster Co., Pa. A. K. HOWRY.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST. GEOMETRICAL ENIGMA .- Multiply the sum of

the two parallel sides by the perpendicular distance MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA .- The war in India. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.—The Falls of Ningara. CHARADE -Wallace (Wall-ace.) RIDDLE -Mency. RIDDLE .- Flambeau. ANAGRAMS .- Bermada, Mageroe, Fortugas, Iceland, Ireland, Nantucket, Hebrides, Jamaica, Waygatch, Minores. 6BO-METRICAL PROBLEM .- 4.9034 rods

DISAGREEABLE TRUTHS. - Don't flatter vourselves that friendship authorises you to say disagreeable things to your intimates. On the contrary, the nearer you come into relation with a person, the more necessary do tact and courteav become. Except in cases of necessity, which are rare, leave your friend to learn unpleasant truths from his enemies; they are ready enough to tell them. Good-breeding never forgets that amour-propre is universal. When you read the story of the Archbishop and Gil Blas, you may laugh, if you will, at the poor ald man's delusion; but don't forget that the youth was the greater fool of the two, and that his master served such a booby rightly in turnis him out of doors .- Holmes, in Atlancie Me

ceives \$90; the Clerk, \$90, and the Sheriff, in this money panic stricken year. We need his Ambassadorship, or a seat upon the Su-Wilmot Proviso, and over \$40—making a total cost to the county, for some relief, and I think the Post as good relief preme Bench, in case of vacancy, as he might